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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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1877 1877

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THE

Pittsburgh Commercial

FOR 1877.

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THE ICE-LOCKED STEAMERS.

No Change in Their Condition—The Losses and Insurance.

ST. LOUIS, December 14.—There is no change to report in the condition of the ice-locked steamers at the arsenal. The gorge is still firm and there is no doubt but that all of the boats that can float will be extricated and placed in safe quarters. The loss to the Keokuk Northern Line will not exceed $100,000, and may not reach $75,000. The fire risk on the Centennial is for $10,000 in Cincinnati offices.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

A Rejected Lover's Revenge.

NEW YORK, December 14.—Eugene Christ, of 455 West Sixteenth street, this morning three times shot and fatally wounded Mary Kelly, aged seventeen. Mary resided in the same house with Christ. She frequently asked her in marriage, which she refused. Christ met the girl this morning at Twentieth street and Tenth avenue, and again urged his suit, and was rejected with the result stated.

Colored Man Murdered.

LOUISVILLE, December 14.—An *Evening News* special says: Davis Duncan, negro porter on the Louisville and Cincinnati Short Line Railroad, was murdered this morning at Shelbyville, Ky. It is supposed he was assassinated by Charles Adams, another negro, who was discharged from the service of the railroad a month or so ago, Duncan succeeding to the place thus vacated. Adams, it is said, has been heard to make threats against Duncan, swearing vengance.

Latest Report from General Crook.

NORTH FORK OF BELL FOURCHE, December 10.—Crook's force left Buffalo Springs on the 6th, arrived here on the 9th, and is now in camp here. The train leaves to-day to bring up rations and forage from Buffalo Springs. The trail over which the army marched is a very bad one. There is no information as to the exact location of the hostiles. The troops will remain several days to rest and recuperate the animals, and then move to the mouth of Little Powder. The weather is comparatively mild, and not much snow has fallen.

FIRST EDITION.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 14, 1876.

SENATE.

In the morning hour the resolution to print extra copies of the President's message and accompanying documents in regard to the late election in Louisiana, was taken up.

Mr. Thurman moved to amend so as to have printed, with the message and documents, the memorial of Messrs. Bogy, Stevenson and McDonald, embracing the report of the Democratic committee which witnessed the count in New Orleans. A long discussion followed.

Mr. Sherman said he could not allow the statement of the gentlemen who represented the Democratic party in Louisiana to be printed with a public document without making a brief reply. He was sorry the signers of the paper presented by the Senator from Missouri [Bogy], known as the report of the Democratic committee, did not consider the question of intimidation. They evaded that question entirely. Their whole paper consisted in an array of technicalities to defeat the law of Louisiana. The Democratic committee in their paper alleged that under the law of Louisiana there was no provision made for the election of Presidential electors. If that was so, no one in that State had ever found it out.

Mr. Sherman then read from the law of Louisiana, and said it was manifest that the Democratic committee had taken a very narrow view of the law; if their construction of the law was true, there was no provision of law in Louisiana for the election of any officer in that State. He denied that the law of 1872 repealed the election law of 1870, as claimed by the Democrats, and argued that the law of 1872 merely changed the mode of conducting elections. Upon this point the Democratic committee had wasted about a column of their report. The next objection raised by the committee was that a vacancy in the board was not filled by the appointment of a Democrat. He argued that the question of filling the vacancy was one of propriety, but such vacancy did not affect the legal status of the board. He would not say whether the vacancy should have been filled or not. Had he been a member of the Returning Board, he would have been in favor of appointing any Democrat who could be found willing to serve on the board. The Democratic committee also found fault because the whole clerical force of the Returning Board was Republican. He knew of no law requiring the Returning Board to employ Democratic clerks. The House of Representatives had turned out every clerk and employee of his [Sherman's] political faith, but the Republicans did not complain.

Mr. Sherman then referred to the charge that affidavits of supervisors of election in Louisiana as to intimidation were not made within twenty-four hours after the election, as the laws of the State require. He quoted at length from the report made by the Republican committee, of which he was a member, and claimed that the affidavits were properly made by the supervisors. He argued that the Democratic committee did not impugn the fairness of the mode of conducting the count by the Returning Board. In seventeen parishes there was intimidation; as to the extent of it these gentlemen of the Democratic committee dared not commit themselves. He [Sherman] was willing to stand not only before the Senate but before the people of the United States, and maintain that there was intimidation in Louisiana to an extent which changed the result of the whole election. There was murder, riot, whipping and violence by organized rifle clubs of the Democratic party. The members of the Senate, as Senators and men, ought to keep their minds cool and deliberate to decide the questions now pending. The electoral vote of three or four States was in dispute. As to South Carolina, he believed that it was conceded by all that the true electoral vote was for Hayes and Wheeler.

Messrs. Randolph and Withers denied that there was any such concession.

Mr. Sherman resuming, said the vote of Florida and Louisiana was in dispute. As to Oregon, he didn't think that case would rise to the dignity of a dispute. He believed the Democratic candidate himself would scorn to hold the office of President in pursuance of such a fraud.

Mr. Thurman argued that the document which it was proposed to print presented but one side of the case, when both sides should be before the Senate. Another paper would be presented. He was surprised at the remarks of his colleague [Sherman], and he was disposed to answer some of them now, but the matter would be before the Senate again. The people of the country would see that there was another word ending in "ion" besides intimidation. There was such a word as exaggeration. He argued that there should be time to examine both sides of this matter. He moved that further consideration of the subject be postponed till to-morrow.

After some discussion, Mr. Thurman, resuming his remarks, said: The President, in sending a committee to Louisiana, had acted outside his official duty, and the committee sent by him had no official authority. In sending his committee to New Orleans, the President selected the Senator from Ohio and three gentlemen who are members of the House of Representatives, therefore there was a champion in the Senate to present the President's side of the case, and he opposed it. There were champions in the House. Of those Senators on the Democratic side of the Chamber who went to New Orleans, not one of them attended the session of the Returning Board.

Mr. Sherman said there were Senators and Representatives in New Orleans belonging to both parties.

Mr. Thurman said there was no question but that there were Democrats in Louisiana, and there had been more Democrats than Republicans in that State for some years past. He argued that it was the duty of the Returning Board to fill the vacancy existing on that board, but it was not filled because the board intended that no Democratic eye should see or Democratic ear hear its proceedings when it came to the final issue. The action of the Returning Board, so intensely partisan and unfair, must now be bolstered up by his colleague. The American people would not take the assertion of any man, no matter how high he might be, that this thing was fair. They would demand all the facts. He next referred to the affidavits of the supervisors of election as to intimidation, and argued that they were not made within the time prescribed by law, but were made after the election in New Orleans to count out Tilden and count in Packard.

Mr. West said the election of 1872, when the whole machinery of the election was in the hands of the Democrats, and the Returning Board was composed of Democrats, parish after parish was thrown out without even an affidavit or protest from a supervisor. They were thrown out upon affidavits made in the city of New Orleans ten days after the election. No matter what the Returning Board of to-day did, it had abundant precedent in the acts of its Democratic predecessors. He denied that the act of the Louisiana Legislature of 1872 repealed the election law of 1870. The act of 1872 was to provide for the purity of elections, and it would have been an absurdity to pass a law to preserve the purity of elections and at the same time repeal all election laws and say there should be no elections.

Mr. Morton said the great question before the Louisiana Returning Board was that of intimidation, murder and violence. The country wanted to hear about these crimes. It wanted to hear from the Democratic committee which visited New Orleans in regard to this intimidation. The report of that committee touched this great question of intimidation with a single paragraph, not as long as his finger.

Mr. Morton then read from the report of the Democratic committee, and said it admitted that violence existed in Louisiana, but said it was because the government of the State was a government of usurpers.

Mr. Thurman withdrew his motion to postpone further consideration of the subject until to-morrow.

Mr. Bayard asked what Governor of any State, except Louisiana, would have assisted in preparing a compilation which showed not only the miserable condition of his people, but his own criminal negligence in not protecting them? Mr. Bayard argued that the effect of the document now before the Senate would be to consign to everlasting infamy the false men in control of that State, who had never performed the first duty of honest government in suppressing the crimes they now parade. He did not wish to shut out the truth. Let it come out, and it would show the results of Congressional interference with local State governments.

Mr. Sherman argued that the authorities of Louisiana had done all they could to punish crimes and criminals, but a criminal couldn't be arrested out of the parish where the crime was committed, unless proceedings in the parish should have been commenced against such criminals. In some of the parishes it was impossible to hold a court even. The truth was, the young men of the South were determined that the negroes should not exercise the rights guaranteed them by the Constitution. A few white men could ride roughshod over a large number of negroes.

Mr. Bayard said the Senator from Ohio [Sherman] must be in error in saying that a criminal in Louisiana could not be arrested outside of the parish in which the crime was committed. If such a state of facts did exist, who was responsible? What party had been in power there? Mr. Bayard then quoted at length from the reports of the investigation committee into Southern affairs, and said he never heard of a single case where a man was assaulted in the South for giving testimony before a Congressional committee.

Mr. Sherman said there would be peace in Louisiana, but for the unlawful acts of the Democratic clubs in that State. If this violence and intimidation should be successful in electing a President now, the same violence would soon spread all over the United States, and our Government would be at an end. He didn't want to see a war of races, but it would come unless the negroes in the South were given the rights guaranteed them in the Constitution. He defended the action of Governor Kellogg, of Louisiana, and said he was not able to put down these disorders, but did all in his power to do so. The real trouble was an attempt by the Democrats, in the midst of the Presidential trouble, to organize a party on the color line, and make a man President of the United States who was not the choice of a majority of the American people. He believed the minds of the people, North and South, were daily going forward to the conclusion that these crimes of the rifle clubs of the South must not be permitted.

Mr. West said he had received, night before last, a telegram from the United States Marshal in Louisiana, informing him that witnesses who had been to New Orleans to testify before the Returning Board in regard to outrages, upon their return to their homes, had been driven therefrom, and some of them killed. He referred to the argument of Mr. Bayard, and said it was the account of the encouragement received in Congress in 1874 that a Democratic mob arose in New Orleans and attempted to overthrow the State government, at a cost of fifty or sixty lives. The Governor of the State had been powerless to bring about peace, and the only way that peace could be secured at any time was by giving office to a murdering Democrat.

Mr. Bayard said the rules of the Senate might have been invoked when the Senator from Louisiana charged him with having, by example, encouraged violence. On one side stood the records of his [Bayard's] debates in this chamber, his own personal character, and on the other stood the charge of the Senator. He would leave them there for those who knew both.

Mr. Morton said he desired to congratulate the cause of humanity and justice upon the evidence of progress exhibited in the Senate to-day, and that was the fact that the existence of violence and enormities in the South was no longer denied in the Senate. He argued that crimes in that section had not been published because if intimidation went into the courts, assassination awaited both judge and jurors. This ruffianism would be stopped when a great party no longer excused it.

Mr. Thurman said of course there had been violations of law in the South, but he denied that the Southern people were a set of assassins. He argued that the Democrats had denounced crime in the South when crime existed. These charges of intimidation were exaggerated, but they would not cease so long as the vote of a whole State could be overthrown by them. His colleague [Sherman] spoke about the color line. He [Thurman] was prepared to prove that the responsibility of establishing the color line rested with the Republican party. When the right of suffrage was conferred upon the negro, it was openly avowed in the Senate that the Republican party needed the votes of 800,000 negroes. The trouble now was, the Republican party did not get them. He then referred to the use of the army in the States, and said if elections were to be carried by the army of the United States, it was the worst kind of intimidation, and there would be an end to republican institutions. The world had had its Cæsars and its Bonapartes who represented republican governments, but a republican government had never been overthrown by the kind of intimidation which the colleague [Sherman] and the Senator from Indiana [Morton] complained of.

After further discussion by Messrs. Stevenson, Morton and Thurman and others, a resolution to print the 1,850 copies as amended by Mr. Thurman was agreed to without division.

The Senate then took up the joint resolution to print 10,000 extra copies of the message of the President and accompanying documents in regard to the Louisiana elections.

Mr. Thurman submitted the same amendment which he offered to the former resolution, which was to have printed, stitched or bound with the message and documents the memorial of Messrs. Bogy, Stevenson and McDonald, embracing the report of the Democratic committee which witnessed the count in New Orleans. The motion was agreed to, and the joint resolution passed as amended.

The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President, in answer to a resolution of the Senate of the 6th inst., in regard to troops being stationed at Petersburg, Va., on election day. Ordered printed and to lie on the table.

Also, a communication from the Attorney General in answer to a Senate resolution of the 12th inst., in regard to the employment of deputy marshals and marshals on election day. The Attorney General says the information called for is not in his possession, and can only be obtained from the marshals of the United States, who have power to appoint deputies, but he will seek to procure the information as soon as possible. Ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Mitchell, the Senate took up the resolution in regard to the Oregon elector, so as to have it come up as unfinished business to-morrow.

Mr. Bayard presented a statement compiled by an officer of the House of Representatives in regard to the count of the electoral vote by that body since the formation of the Government. Ordered printed.

After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Knott, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, reported the resolution as substituted for Mr. McCrary's resolution about counting the electoral votes. It provides for a commission of five from each House, in conjunction with any similar committee that may be appointed by the Senate, to report without delay a measure best calculated to accomplish the desired end. Also, another committee of seven to report what are the privileges, powers and duties of the House in counting the electoral votes. The resolution was adopted under the operation of the previous question, without debate or division.

Mr. Throckmorton offered a resolution that the Secretary of War for information as to the number of troops now stationed at Fort Sill, Indian Territory, and Forts Richardson and Griffin, in Texas. Adopted.

The Chair called the attention of the House to a ruling he now proposed to make on a new question which presented itself. It was in reference to a resolution offered on the 8th inst., and which then went over under the rule because some member rose to debate them. There was no time in which such resolutions could ever again come before the House, unless they were taken up in the morning hour after the business then pending in the morning hour was disposed of. He had no intention of such case in his experience in the House, but he thought that that was the natural, common sense ruling, and he therefore decided that that was now the first business in order.

Discussion ensued, members on both sides of the House coinciding generally with the view of the Speaker, after which resolution was taken up. It was the one offered by Mr. LoMoyne for the appointment of a joint committee to present to the Supreme Court questions important upon the subject of counting the electoral votes.

Mr. Wood, of New York, raised a question of consideration, and it was decided no, 77 to 84, so the House refused to consider it now.

The second resolution was one offered by Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, instructing the Committee on Printing to report a joint resolution for the printing of the Agricultural report of 1876, and it was adopted.

The Senate amendments to the Post Route bill of last session for the re-establishment of the fast mail service and of the franking privilege, were rejected on the ground that they should not have been engrafted on such a bill. Soon afterward the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Postoffice Appropriation bill.

Discussion as to the cost of railroad mail transportation was carried on principally between Mr. Holman, who had charge of the bill, and Mr Regan. In the course of it Mr. Holman said that under the reduced compensation established last session, the cost had been reduced from $5,545,000 to $8,556,233. The committee estimated that the cost for the next fiscal year would be about $8,800,000, but it recommended an appropriation of $9,000,000. He thought that the rates paid to railroad companies were much too high, and that the amount might fairly be reduced by $2,000,000. He hoped that such a reduction would be effected by the next Congress. The amount appropriated for postoffice clerks is $3,290,000, and the Postmaster General is directed to cause an official inquiry to be made into the present rates of compensation, with a view to a more equitable adjustment and reduction thereof. The item for the letter carriers is $1,750,000, and the Postmaster General is directed to inquire into the matter of letter carriers, and to reduce their number and the number of mail deliveries to the reasonable requirements of the public service.

Mr. Schleicher, of Texas, offered an amendment increasing the appropriation for mail transportation on the star routes and on steamboats from $6,000,000 to $6,237,893, and after some discussion the amendment was agreed to. Without disposing of the bill, the committee rose.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President relative to the removal of the Sioux Indians to Indian Territory. Referred.

Adjourned.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

Steamer Homer Sunk in Red River—Ten Lives Lost.

NEW ORLEANS, December 14.—The steamer Homer sank opposite Farne's Landing, on Red river, at 3:30 this evening. The cabin passengers were all saved, but ten deck passengers were lost. The boat and cargo are a total loss.

During a street quarrel in Salem, Mass., on Wednesday night, Augusta Penizeau was fatally stabbed by Joseph Ward.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Unfairness of Speaker Randall

To the Republicans on the Committee of Ways and Means.

A Southern Democratic Free Trader Takes the Place of a Republican Protectionist.

INVESTIGATION OF THE ELECTION IN CITIES.

Creation of a New Executive Department Proposed.

Democratic Effort to Exclude Colorado's Member.

TRUE INWARDNESS OF THE MATTER.

They Do Not Want Him to Participate in the Organization of the Next House.

Early Retirement of Senator Conkling to Private Life.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 14, 1876.

The Election Investigation in the Cities.

The committee of five appointed to investigate the alleged false registration and other fraudulent operations connected with the late Presidential election in New York and adjacent cities and Philadelphia will leave for New York on Sunday night, and commence their investigations early next week. They expect to complete their labors to return to Washington early after the reassembling of Congress after the holidays.

Sam Randall's Unfair Action.

There is much feeling amongst Republicans on the Committee on Ways and Means over the action of Speaker Randall in depriving that committee of the conceded quota of Republicans upon all important committees. The appointment of Mr. Watterson to the place made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Blaine, without being personally objectionable, is considered a departure from usage, which has long allowed four places on the committee to the minority. The appointment also of Fernando Wood to the place made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Kerr, and others in favor of the creation of a new executive department, to be called the Department of Commerce; in favor of the admission of foreign built ships to American registry on the payment of fifteen per cent.; also in favor of a reciprocity treaty with Canada, and against levying head money on emigrants.

Opposition to the Admission of the Colorado Member.

Mr. Hurd, of the Judiciary Committee, will speak in opposition to the admission of the Colorado Representative, he says, on the ground that it is unconstitutional for the President to proclaim Colorado a State, that being the prerogative of Congress by legislation. As the Senate has already seated the Senators of the new State, the refusal of the House to admit Mr. Belford will at once antagonize the two Houses of Congress in the counting of the electoral vote. It is now part of the plan to delay action in the case until after the second Wednesday in February, and it is even talked of preventing his admission so as to repeat the same action in reference to Colorado's participation in the organization of the next House, as the present House did in the recent organization.

Senator Conkling Soon to Retire from Public Life.

Senator Conkling said to-day that his health was such that an early retirement from public life was an imperative necessity.

Why Senator Mitchell Resigned as a Commissioner.

Senator Mitchell says, in regard to his resignation from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, that the refusal of the Senate to excuse him from duty on the Florida sub-committee necessitated this action; that he is the only Senator here from Oregon; that he is familiar with all the details of the complications on the Presidential vote of that State, and does not wish to be absent for fear of something coming up which will necessitate his presence. In addition to this, Senator Kelly, a Democrat, will return here in a few days, and will doubtless undertake to defend Grover's action. Senator Morton intimated to-day a determination to ask for an increase of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, in which event Senator Mitchell will doubtless be reappointed.

Passage of the Silver Bill Probable.

The large vote in the House on the Silver bill, it is believed by friends of the measure, will insure its passage in the Senate. The handsome success of the bill in the House, it is admitted by all, was due to the speech of Judge Kelley. The Judge, in speaking of the effect of the bill becoming a law, says that if the United States restores silver to its old relations, the Governments of Europe will, before a short time, be compelled to do the same thing. When silver was demonetized in 1873, it was worth three per cent. more than gold. The demonetization of silver, gold factitiously appreciated and silver depreciated. The old relations by the passage of the bill will be restored. He thinks the demonetization of silver and the use of metallic money will act advantageously in the promotion of the early resumption of specie payments.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 14, 1876.

DISTRIBUTION OF APPROPRIATION BILLS IN COMMITTEE.

The House Committee on Appropriations has made the following distribution of the work remaining on hand: The preparation of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill is assigned to Messrs. Holman, Waldron and Atkins; the Army Appropriation bill to Messrs. Atkins, Wells and Foster; the Navy bill to Messrs. Blount, Hale and Clymer; the Indian Appropriation bill to Messrs. Wells, Foster and Holman; the Military Academy bill to Messrs. Clymer, Foster and Blount; the Consular and Diplomatic bill to Messrs. Singleton, Wells and Hale, and the Sundry Civil bill to Messrs. Holman, Atkins and Hale.

NOMINATIONS.

The President has nominated Weden O'Neil United States Marshal for the district of Kentucky, and John R. G. Pilkin for the district of Louisiana; also M. Blair Collector of Internal Revenue for the district of Kansas, and Oliver C. Bosbyshell Commissioner of the Mint in place of A. L. Snowden, appointed Postmaster of Philadelphia.

THE CASE OF MR. BUTTZ, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

The House Committee on Elections was called this morning but had no quorum. The first case before the committee is that of C. W. Buttz, of South Carolina. He has no contestant, but his credentials were referred to the committee on account of a protest from his district. Buttz has the certificate of the Board of Canvassers and regular credentials from the Governor, which are satisfactory to the Republican members of the committee, but the Democrats demand that he should exhibit the proceedings of the South Carolina Supreme Court; a transcript of these he has obtained. A member of the committee demanded to see them this morning, but Judge Harris, Chairman of the committee, said they were yet the private property of Buttz. It is understood that the Democrats are willing to recognize the certificate of the Supreme Court as sufficient to seat him, but he has not yet been advised by his counsel to submit the papers, as this might be deemed acknowledgment, on his part, of the validity of the action of the Supreme Court in the matter.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE AND MANUFACTURES.

The House Committee on Commerce today heard Fredrick Frailey, President of the National Board of Trade, Charles Randolph, Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade, and Hamilton Hill, Secretary of the Boston Board of Trade, in advocacy of legislation for the creation of a Bureau or Department of Agriculture and Manufactures, to be specially devoted to the protection and promotion of American trade, commerce and agriculture. They argued that the Treasury Department is now overburdened with general business to an extent which prevents proper attention being given to the objects stated. Further argument will be heard to-morrow.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs, to day took testimony on the Venezuelan claims, the object being to understand the entire subject before bringing it before the House.

NEW JERSEY'S INELIGIBLE ELECTOR.

The sub committee of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, Messrs. Morton, Logan and Kernan, were occupied this morning in an informal discussion of the question of law relating to the late election in Oregon and New Jersey, and to-morrow will continue the investigation of the case of the alleged ineligible Presidential elector of New Jersey.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The following is the President's message received by the Senate:

To the Senate of the United States:

In answer to a resolution of the Senate of the 6th inst., requesting information as to whether troops of the United States were stationed at Petersburg, in the State of Virginia, on the 7th of November, 1876, and if so, under what authority and for what purpose, I submit the inclosed letter from the Secretary of War, to whom the resolution was referred, together with the report of the General of the Army and accompanying papers, which, with these inclosures, will give all the information called for by the resolution, and, I confidently believe, will justify the action taken. It is well understood that the presence of United States troops at polling places never prevents the full exercise of the franchise by any citizen of whatever political faith. It does, then, they have had any effect whatever upon the ballot cast, it has been to insure protection to the citizen casting it, in giving it to the candidate of his unbiased choice without fear, and thus securing the very essence of liberty. I may be the presence of United States soldiers under command of a captain and lieutenant, quartered in the custom house at Petersburg, Va., on the 7th of November, at a considerable distance from any polling place, without any interference on their part, and without going nearer the polls during election, may have secured a different result from what would have been obtained if they had not been there, to maintain peace in case of riot, on the face of returns. But if such is the case, it is only proof that in this one Congressional district in the State of Virginia the legal and constitutional voters have been able to return as elected the candidates of their choice.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, December 14, 1876.

The letter of the Secretary of War is dated December 11, 1876, and incloses the report of the General of the Army, and a communication, with its inclosures, received from the Attorney General. The letter of the latter inclosed a copy of papers on file in his office, containing information which, he states, shows the necessity for sending troops to Petersburg, Virginia, on the 7th of November last, the day of the election. The following is General Sherman's report:

HEADQUARTERS OF ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, December 9, 1876.

Hon. J. D. Cameron, Secretary of War:

SIR—In compliance with your reference of the 7th inst., of a resolution of the Senate calling for a report whether troops of the United States were stationed in the city of Petersburg, in the State of Virginia, on the 7th of November, 1876, and if so, under what authority and for what purpose, I have the honor to report that Company B, Captain Breckinridge, of the Second United States Artillery, was posted at Petersburg, Va., from November 4th to November 12th, when it was recalled to its proper station, Fort McHenry, Md. To a more complete understanding of the case, I will add that on the second day of November, General Lemaire came to me from the Attorney General, informing that there was reason to apprehend a breach of peace at Petersburg, Va., and asking a detachment of troops be sent there. I being then absent, I saw Judge Taft in person, and he advised that a company of soldiers be sent to Petersburg, if practicable, and next day being in New York city, I saw General Hancock in person, and after some inquiries as to troops available, I ordered him to send the above designated company to Petersburg, to remain during the election of November 7th, and then to return to its post. I inclose a copy of his orders, also copies of general orders Nos. 85 and 90, which include all orders and instructions to the troops arriving in districts where disturbances were apprehended. I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
General.

The inclosures embrace affidavits, &c., relative to the necessity for troops at Petersburg, including some of Mr. Lemaire's manuscript. The first is the sworn statement of George W. Marble, to the effect that on the 25th day of May last he was engaged in a building a short distance from the jail, distributing Republican tickets, when an armed body of the opposition, with officers marching in front, attacked the party of colored men in front of the building with clubs and stones, which they used without the semblance of mercy, beside shooting one man in the face after they had knocked him down with a stone. Marble, who had escaped from the building at the beginning of the attack, was immediately arrested and carried before the judges of election, who committed him to jail for inciting a riot, without any hearing whatever. When brought before the Mayor no one appeared before him to make complaint, and Marble was discharged. He adds that he firmly believes that the Republican voters of the city will not go out at the polls election unless the Government will furnish them ample protection by sending troops for that purpose. Other affidavits in relation to the outrages in May, and expressing the belief that the presence of troops was necessary to protect the Republicans at the polls, and which were made public about the time the troops were sent to Petersburg, follow. Letters from L. L. Lewis, United States Attorney, and C. F. Randolph, United States Marshal, are also appended. They relate to the same subject, and also to a latter disturbance on the 30th of October, when Democratic clubs paraded the streets, were assaulted, and a Republican meeting broken up. Copies of Virginia newspapers and some printed copies of orders from the War Department were also embraced in the inclosures.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: Alexander M. Blair, Collector of Internal Revenue, district of Kansas; Jas. L. Dyer, of Kansas, Receiver of Public Moneys, Wachita, Kansas. Postmasters—Samuel D. M. Kahn, Menninee, Wis.; John J. Squire, Taylorville, Ill.; John B. Sikking, East St. Louis, Ill.; Horace Grant, Stevens Point, Wis.; James W. Rupert, Columbia, Mo.; Isaac R. Huggins, Hot Springs; James T. Beach, St. Joseph, Mo.; N. Curry, Petersburg, Ills.; R. D. Pego, Sidney, O.; A. B. Seagoran, Youngstown, O.; A. Cramer, Fostoria, O.; O. H. Woodworth, Columbia City, Ills.; P. H. Haicomb, Butler, Mo.; N. W. Redford, Seward, Neb.; A. L. Boss, Lewis, Minn.; John Harbolie, Abilene, Ks.; H. B. Beadle, Cresco, Ia.; W. G. Agnew, Osceola, Ia.; R. McClennahan, Sigourney, Ia.; John Potter, Colorado Springs, Col.

FIRE RECORD.

At a late hour on Wednesday night the Bremen brewery, in the rear of 3823 Broadway, St. Louis, owned by T. Spengler & Son, was totally destroyed by fire. Loss $25,000; insurance $15,000.

A dispatch from Augusta, Me., says the east side of Water street, from Hindee's photograph rooms to Robins' harness shop, was burned yesterday. Loss about $40,000; insurance $20,000.

The picture frame establishment of the Schrom Brothers, 211 Randolph street, Chicago, was burned yesterday morning. Loss $20,000. The insurance fairly covers the loss and is divided among a large number of companies.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Henry C. Winslow, the well known commission merchant and ship owner of Buffalo, N. Y., died there suddenly yesterday morning.

G. W. R. Bagley, resident engineer of Eads jetties, died suddenly in New Orleans yesterday of heart disease, aged fifty-four years.

The libel suit of Struthers & Sons, contractors, against the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* resulted in a verdict for the plaintiffs of one cent. The damages claimed were $50,000.

In the pigeon shooting match at Oakland, Cal., on Wednesday, Captain Bogardus and Crittenden Robinson, a lawyer of San Francisco, shot single birds and twenty pairs each. Bogardus killed fifty-two single birds and twenty-seven at pair shooting, and Robinson killed fifty-three single birds and thirty-two in pairs.

Colonel H. H. Sandford, British Commissioner to the International Exhibition, and staff, sailed for England from Philadelphia, yesterday. A distinguished company gave the Commissioner a good start, and the St. Georges, St. Andrew, Albion and Hibernian Societies and leading citizens presented an address.

Mr. Theodore Schwartz, Consul for Germany at Louisville for the past thirty years, has received official notice from the German Consul General at New York that he will be relieved April 1st, 1877. The cause for the removal is not a personal one, but produced by a law recently enacted requiring all consuls of the empire to be lawyers. This law takes effect January 1st, at which time the places of merchants and bankers, who are now in most part German consuls in the United States, will be filled by men trained in diplomacy and the laws of nations.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Eastern Problem.

PROLONGATION OF THE ARMISTICE.

PARIS, December 14.—It is rumored on the Bourse that Constantinople advices have been received of a two months' prolongation of the armistice.

OCCUPATION OF BULGARIA NOT YET DISCUSSED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 14.—It is not true that the Marquis of Salisbury and General Ignatieff are agreed concerning the occupation of Bulgaria. This question has not even been discussed.

STRENGTH OF ROUMANIAN ARMY.

BUCHAREST, December 14.—Roumania is to have eight new infantry regiments, making a total of sixteen regiments.

CONFERENCE IN A FAIR WAY TO A SUCCESSFUL ISSUE.

LONDON, December 15.—A dispatch from Constantinople states that the preliminary conferences are progressing rapidly. The plenipotentiaries themselves affirm that the conference is in a fair way toward a successful issue.

MILITARY ACTIVITY OF THE RUSSIANS.

LONDON, December 15.—A dispatch from Pesth says the Servian Government began on Wednesday to issue notes with a forced circulation.

A telegram from Bucharest reports the Russians forming a vast fortified camp at Bendeis. Work is going on night and day, stores in great quantities accumulating there, and at Trrashal. Large barracks are being constructed at Faletzo and Unghenz, and immense quantities of hay being stored in Bucharest.

FURTHER MOBILIZATION OF RUSSIAN TROOPS.

A Vienna special of the *Daily News* says the Grand Duke Nicholas has asked for a reserve force of 100,000 men. Their mobilization has already commenced at St. Petersburg and Moscow. It is said if the Russian troops, as expected, enter Roumania shortly, the movement will not be accompanied by a declaration of war on Turkey.

THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, December 15.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* reports that at Wednesday's sitting of the conference the question of the cession of Spizza to Montenegro was brought forward, but the proposition met opposition from several sides. With regard to the disarmament of the Mohometans Russia's views do not appear, from what General Ignatieff says, as absolute as was supposed, the tendency being to place the Christians and Mohometans on the same footing. Russia's views about Bulgarian, however, are more extreme. She seems to consider that all districts inhabited by Bulgarian's should be considered as included in Bulgaria. If this view is accepted, Bulgaria would comprise more than half of Turkey.

Great Britain.

CHURCHMEN SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT.

MUNSTER, December 14.—Bishop Brinckman and Dr. Giest have been sentenced to imprisonment, the former for one year and the latter two years, nominally for withholding public documents and embezzlement. The real offense was disobedience of the ecclesiastical laws. Two priests were also sentenced to short terms of imprisonment.

Germany.

ABOLITION OF IMPORT DUTY ON IRON.

BERLIN, December 14.—The Parliament by a vote of 206 to 116 has rejected the motion to postpone the abolition of import duties on iron until the 1st of January, 1879.

NO COMPROM

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1876.

THE President evidently fitted a jacket for our Democratic contemporary when he said he would "rather trust the rebels than their Northern allies."

THE party which once enriched our language with the phrase "Swartouting," now seeks to confer upon it the expression "Crononizing" as a substitute for that of an election of a President by the people.

THE statement of the *Post* that General HANCOCK is ordered to San Francisco, and that General SHERIDAN will take his place, is an incendiary lie, told for the wicked purpose of disturbing the public tranquility.

THE "Union League" of Philadelphia has grown tired of Mr. JOHN P. VERREE whom, in a fit of conservatism, it made President ten years ago. It has now turned him out and elected in his place MR. CHARLES E. SMITH, formerly President of the Reading Railway Company.

HERE is another illustration of the "economic" effects of the long delay in the passage of the appropriation bills by the Democratic House, last session. The Indian Commissioner has been notified that some two hundred tons of merchandise on its way to the Northwestern Indians is frozen in on the Upper Mississippi, and that it is necessary to obtain land transportation for it at an additional cost of $20,000.

THE desperation with which the Democrats take to the Oregon fraud reminds the Detroit *Post* of the man who had spent his evening out and succeeded in reaching his home after midnight. He was let in by his wife, who cried: "Why are you so cruel as to come home at this hour of the night?" "Cause," he hiccoughed, "Thi'z only place open; all rez sh't up." Finding all other means of "counting in" TILDEN gone, the Democrats resort to Oregon.

THE bulldozing operations of the Democracy in the Southern States entail an expense of $71,000 on the Federal treasury, that being the amount appropriated to meet the expenses of the investigating committees of the Senate and House. We protest against this unnecessary expenditure of the public money. Everybody in the country knows what the character of the Democratic report will be. It will claim that there is a conspiracy to cheat TILDEN out of an election, and that there has been no fraud or intimidation except by Republicans. The Republican report, on the other hand, will show—what has, indeed, been repeatedly shown already—that a very large part of the legitimate Republican vote was kept from the polls by practices which would disgrace a Bashi-Bazouk—and the people will be just where they are now, so far as results upon the public mind are concerned.

ONE renegade Abolitionist is worse than ten Democrats, as is proven by JULIAN, of Indiana, who was once an Abolitionist, but has lately turned Democrat. While he was really an anti-slavery man his ear was open to any and every tale of wrong inflicted upon the black man; but as a Democrat, he can visit Louisiana, see and hear Mrs. PINKSTON and listen to her horrid recital of the barbarities practiced upon her, and look with open eyes at the smoldering evidences of fraud and violence, and then return home and report that the election in Louisiana was perfectly honest, fair and legal! He knows better, and so does every Democrat who accompanied him; but, as a Democrat, he is so utterly lost to all sense of shame, that he goes beyond what any decent Democrat would be ashamed of. The poor recreant testifies as glibly to an untruth as TITUS OATES did during the working of his Popish plot.

IT IS remarkable that nearly all the threats of revolution, violence and armed resistance to the inauguration of HAYES come from the North, and not from the South as in 1861. The Southern men were ready enough to commit any fraud or practice any violence necessary to carry the election for TILDEN; but going into a new war while all the sores of the old one are still open is another thing altogether. The Southern men know what war really is, and these baying Northern hounds do not. The latter boasted in 1860 and 1861 of the great things *they* would do, if war broke out; but when it came to the punch they all backed out, and contented themselves with such sneaking opposition to the war as cowardly traitors might be supposed willing to give. The idea that a Northern Democrat will fight rather than submit to an adverse election result is ridiculous in itself. The Southern Democrats evidently have no faith in either their sincerity or courage.

CHANCELLOR KENT used to be considered a good authority upon questions of constitutional law, and we therefore cite the following, from his Commentaries, with some confidence that it will be received as decisive:

> The Constitution does not expressly declare by whom the votes are to be counted and the result declared. In the case of questionable votes, and in a closely contested election, this power may be all important; and I presume, *the debates of legislative opinion on the subject*, that the President of the Senate counts the votes, and determines the result, and that the Houses are present only as spectators to witness the fairness and accuracy of the transaction, and to note if no alteration be made by the electors.—*Kent's Commentaries, vol.* 1, p. 277.

There being, at present, no legislative provision on the subject, the conclusion remains that the President of the Senate must "count" the electoral votes, and that whosoever he shall declare to have been elected, in the language of the Constitution will "be the President."

ACCORDING to the Washington correspondence of the New York *Tribune*, the joint session of Congress to count the electoral vote will be held in the Senate Chamber:

> For the purpose of witnessing the count, the two Houses will meet in the Senate Chamber. Formerly that was the customary place of meeting on such occasions, but of late years, owing to the greater capacity of the Hall of Representatives, that custom has been changed. The old time custom will now be restored, because the Senate will insist upon it, and as the President of the Senate has the custody of the returns, the propriety of the House coming to the Senate Chamber cannot be gainsaid. There are grave reasons why the Senate should not put itself in the power of the House, which need not now be more than hinted it. Especial care will be taken to preserve strict order in the galleries of the Senate Chamber during the count. It is probable that only persons having cards of admission from the Sergeant-at-Arms will be allowed to enter, because the crowd seeking entrance will exceed by a hundredfold the capacity of the galleries. The Senate having maintained by an overwhelming majority, including a majority of the Democratic Senators, that the twenty-second joint rule is abrogated, the presiding officer will rule that nothing in order except to open the certificates and count the votes. He will permit no debate and entertain no motions. If the House Democrats still insist on the privilege of throwing out the returns from one or more States, and withdraw, under the leadership of Speaker Randall, to carry out such a project, they will find the doors locked, as some of them apprehend. They will be admonished as they depart that the proceeding is wholly unconstitutional and will not interfere with the completion of the count. The count will go on, and the result will show that Rutherford B. Hayes is President of the United States.

WHETHER the ministerial crisis in France has really passed, or is simply suspended, it has served to show that many hostile elements and passions, both civil and religious, are still at work in that country, under its apparent comparative exterior calmness. The first cause of the difficulty seems to have consisted in the refusal of the Minister of War to grant military escorts for the funerals of atheistic members of the Legion of Honor. When this legion was instituted by NAPOLEON I., he intended it to be the basis of a sort of official, or governmental aristocracy, meant to replace the old noblesse which had been swept away by the revolution, and be the ornament and support of his own imperial crown. For nothing could be less really democratic in its tastes and policy than the first Empire, which delighted to surround itself with princes, dukes, counts and titles, and decorations of all sorts. Hence, the Legion of Honor was really an aristocratic institution; and it was also like everything of that period, military in character; and when any one of its members died, his body was, by law, to be attended to the grave by a military escort. But when the Emperor fell, and France advanced in democratic ideas, the legion democratized also, becoming quite as much a civil as a military distinction; the Guard of Honor present at the funeral of its members being regarded only as a representation of the Government at such ceremonies. These ceremonies had always hitherto been of a religious character. But now, in these latter days, what are called "civil funerals," devoid of all religious element, have come into vogue; and, many of them being performed over members of the legion, the question arose whether the army, and with it the Government, ought to allow itself to be represented at them. The clerical party cried "sacrilege;" the advanced Radicals vociferated "liberty of conscience," and thus the breach was widened and the bitterness intensified, until it at length threatened to result in a dissolution of the Assembly and an appeal to the people—possibly, also, in usurpation and Cæsarism. It is pretty evident that France is as yet republican merely in form.

THE OREGON CASE.

Considering the great fuss made by the Democrats over the right of Governor GROVER, of Oregon, to decide as to the eligibility of electors in that State, it is somewhat odd that they have never troubled themselves to look at the act of Congress on the subject. The law of Congress in relation to Presidential elections provides (see section 136 or the Revised Statutes of the United States) as follows:

> It shall be the duty of the Executive of each State to cause three lists of the names of the electors of such State to be made and certified, and to be delivered to the electors on or before the day on which they are required, by the preceding section, to meet.

It is provided by another section that one of these lists shall be attached to each of the three certificates of votes for President and Vice President which the electors are required to make—one certificate to be forwarded by messenger to the President of the Senate, another to be forwarded to him by mail, and a third to be given the District Judge of the United States of the district wherein the electors meet.

The New York *Evening Post* to which we are indebted for the facts here given, points out that this act of Congress does not once mention the *Governor* as the party to issue these certificates. On this subject it says:

> The words of the law which we have quoted will correct any mistaken notions, more or less prevalent, in respect to the power and duty of the Governor in the matter. It is often and loosely said that the Governor is required to certify to the appointment of the electors. The law does not say so. It is worth noticing that the word "Governor" does not occur in it. It says it shall be the duty of the "Executive" of the State to do so and so; and the reason for using that word is obvious. The Constitution or laws of the United States do not prescribe for the State the officer by whom its executive power shall be exercised. The State Constitution and laws might provide for an executive council of more than one officer; or they might provide that particular acts shall be done by particular executive officers. Evidently the Federal law intended to let the States provide by their own laws for this act of authentication of electors. The United States have done so. The laws of New York, for example, provide as follows:
>
> "The Secretary of State shall prepare three lists of the names of the electors; procure to the same the signature of the Governor, affix thereto the seal of the State, and deliver them, thus signed and sealed, to the President of the college of electors on or before the said first Wednesday in December."
>
> The laws of Oregon, we believe, contain substantially the same provision. *Evidently, for this purpose, the "Executive" of the State is the Secretary of State as well as the Governor. The seal of the State has at least as much weight as the signature of the Governor.* The terms of the law determine beyond question the purely ministerial function of the Governor—a function which he shares with the Secretary of State, and with the latter but conclusive with the State's seal.

The HAYES electors, in Oregon, who were unquestionably elected, while they lack the *Governor's* certificate, *had*, before they proceeded to vote for President, a transcript of the electoral vote of the State as canvassed in the presence of the Governor, and showing that CARTWRIGHT, ODELL and WATTS, the Republican electors, were elected, *attested by the seal of the State and the signature of the Secretary of State.* This certificate they have appended to their return of the electoral vote of the State as cast by them, and this certificate is as much the certificate of *"the Executive"* of the State, as required by the act of Congress, as the Governor's certificate to CRONIN. The President of the Senate will therefore have no difficulty in recognizing in this certificate of the Secretary of State of Oregon a thorough compliance with the requirements of the act of Congress.

THE new English Court of Appeals—the supreme court of judicature in that country, which has just been organized to fill the place of the House of Lords—in one of the first cases it determined, on the very day of its organization, decided the Oregon electoral case on the very eve of its occurrence, and showed the futility of the Democratic attempt to compel that State to defeat the candidate for whom she had just voted, by resorting to the trick of withholding the certificates of the Republican electors and giving a joint one to a defeated elector who, dropping his associates named in the certificate, and refusing to give them the evidence of their election, undertook *to meet himself* and to *elect himself and two strangers*, who had received no votes whatever, electors of President, and with them now attempts to determine the election of a President of the United States by giving one vote for the Democratic candidate. The decision of the court in question is thus reported in the London *Times* of November 23d:

> SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE—COURT OF APPEAL.
>
> Sittings at Westminster before Lord Chief Justice Coleridge and Lords Justices Mellish, Brett and Amphlett.
>
> *Sharp vs. Dawes.*
>
> In this case the very novel question was raised whether one shareholder in a company could by himself constitute a "meeting" for the purpose of making calls and transacting business generally where there was no provision in the rules for a "quorum." The action was brought for the amount of a call upon certain shares, which call was made at a meeting, duly convened, of a company transacting business in the Stannaries, on the cost book principle, under 32 and 33 Vict., cap. 19. Proper notices had been given under the rules, of a meeting to be held on the 30th of December, 1874. On that day, at the time of the meeting, only one shareholder attended. He took the chair and passed several resolutions, including a call of 4s 6d per share upon the capital of the company, and ending with a vote of thanks to himself as chairman. The action was tried by Baron Bramwell, without a jury, on the 16th of May last, and the question as to the validity of the call was reserved for the Queen's Bench division, where Mr. Justice Blackburn and Mr. Justice Quinn decided that, the meeting having been properly convened, the resolutions passed there by the single shareholder were valid.
>
> On appeal, Mr. Holl, for the appellant, argued that there could be no "meeting" unless at least two shareholders "met" each other. It was merely an abortive attempt at a meeting.
>
> Mr. Brown, Q.C., and Mr. Lane, for the respondents, argued that the meeting was properly convened, and therefore was valid. The shareholders vote according to the value of their shares. Therefore, this one gentleman, if a few other shareholders with a less number of shares had come in, could have out-voted them and passed resolutions. Was he to be deprived of this right because they refused to come? The right became by their refusal to make it a meeting could be fulfilled.
>
> Lord Justice Mellish—You admit that if no shareholder had attended there would have been no meeting?
>
> Lord Coleridge—No, he does not, if the conditions precedent have been fulfilled.
>
> The learned counsel urged—If no one is there, of course, nothing can be done. But if one is there he can transact business. The word "meeting" is used in a technical rather than in its popular sense.
>
> Lord Coleridge—The question is, What does the word "meeting" mean within the act 32 and 33 Vict. cap. 19? No doubt, it might be that the word might include an assembly of one; with in the meaning of some particular act, but there are no words here to show that it is used otherwise than in its usual signification. Inordinary language a meeting must be more than one. Therefore, I am of opinion that in this case there was no valid meeting.
>
> Lord Justice Mellish—I am of the same opinion. It is admitted that if no shareholders come there is no meeting, and I do not see why one should constitute a "meeting" more than none. We must adhere to the plain meaning of language.
>
> Lord Justices Brett and Amphlett concurred.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Americans claim, and with grounds, to drink more coffee than all the world beside.

Enormous quantities of prehistorical iron and stone tools have lately been unearthed in Germany.

The *Commonwealth*, the organ of the Prohibition party of Connecticut, has died for want of sufficient support.

The ice in the Delaware river is the heaviest known in many years at this season. Navigation is greatly obstructed.

For the next six months, at least, it is claimed, a cargo a day of California wheat will be landed at various European ports.

The London *Times* is about to undertake the publication of a penny weekly paper, consisting of a summary of news and of the leading articles which have appeared in all the papers.

The San Francisco *Alta* thinks there is a good opening now in California for one million white men with very scanty capital, in the cultivation of the olive, almond and fruits suitable for drying.

The Southern Pacific Railroad coming east from California will reach Yuma, in Arizona, on the 1st of February. Yuma is the place that is so hot that bad men who die there send back for their blankets.

There is to be a fresh emigration from Russia of Mennonites, 50,000 of whom desire to settle either in Brazil or the United States. Six delegates have gone to inspect lands offered them by the Brazilian Government.

General Sheridan does not favor the plan of locating the Sioux nation in the Indian Territory, but recommends that all the tribes be established on the Missouri river between Standing Rock and Fort Randall.

The late Dr. Sprague's manuscripts are to be sold for the benefit of his widow and unmarried daughters, and effort is making to secure them for the New York State Library. The collection is one of the most extensive and valuable in the world.

The corn yield of Illinois, which, earlier in the season, was estimated by the official reports at 162,000,000 bushels, it is now thought will fall short of those figures by 50,000,000 bushels. This is a falling off of more than one-half as compared with the crop of the previous year.

It is stated that Mexico was never in such a lawless condition as now. There is no safety for persons or life or property beyond the Rio Grande. Might gives right, and the master of to-day is the flying guerrilla of to-morrow, and levies tribute upon every defenseless traveler.

During the year 18,640 medals have been struck and 1,843 dies manufactured at the Philadelphia Mint. The increased coinage of silver has heavily taxed the capacity of the engraving department in furnishing a sufficient number of dies to insure a creditable appearance to the coin issued.

It is proposed to put a roof, composed of glass and sheet iron, over the whole of the ruined town of Pompeii. This is considered necessary on account of the constant decay which the frescos and the walls themselves are undergoing from the change sof temperature in which they are exposed.

Sir Francis Hincks has applied to the Quebec Legislature, as President of the New York *Graphic* Company, for leave to reduce the capital and sell the paper. The shares are said to be worthless. The Goodsells have a contract with the company for three years. The application is opposed.

The inability on the part of the different Eastern railroads to furnish cars for shippers, exerts a most distressing influence on the Western trade in sample grain, inasmuch as it compels shippers to leave the market, and local dealers are the only buyers, with the supply materially in excess of demand.

The census of Paris is now being taken, and the result will be known by the end of the year. The late war, followed by the Commune and the loss of life and defluxof strangers which accompanied those events, will probable have prevented the population from increasing in numbers during the last four or five years.

Since the "Old South" Church, Boston, has been transformed into a museum for colonial and revolutionary things, no well regulated family in Massachusetts is considered complete unless it has in its possession something that was brought over in the Mayflower or was in use during the struggle of the fathers.

The town of Pozzuoli, near Naples, is about erecting a hospital for the cure of consumptives, that they may have the benefit of the exhalations which constantly arise from the solfatara or extinct crater in that vicinity. The air which arises from this crater is impregnated with arsenical qualities, highly favorable to the cure of consumption.

Money has many names. Some describe it as "spondulux," some as the "rhino," some as "spoons," soms as "the ready," others as "brads." The French call it "*Targent*," the British "the needful," in Mexico "casting." In the South it is "rocks," in the East "tin," in the West "rags," in Canada it goes by the name of "spelter." With us it is "short."

On the contest for supremacy between armored vessels and heavy guns, the London *News* remarks: "The recent experiments at Spezia have shown that steel plates manage to keep out the terrible missiles from the 100-ton gun, although the metal gets fractured in the operation, and if we contemplate still increasing the plating of our vessels, steel will probably replace iron in future."

The earnings of about 8,800 miles of railroad in the Western States, and including the Canada Southern, Great Western and Grand Trunk of Canada, foot up, for eleven months of the year, $44,000,000, against $41,400,000 for the same months last year. The increase is mostly on the new lines, where the cattle culture and other newly-developing industries are just beginning to make freight.

The grain trade of the Pacific coast has always shipped its wheat in bags instead of in mass and by elevators. This makes a market for forty or fifty million bags annually, which have hitherto been made of jute, imported from India all made up. It has recently been discovered that while jute bags cost thirteen cents, cotton bags can be manufactured for eleven cents, and that the wheat is worth two cents more per hundred in the cotton sacks.

General Beale, of Illinois, who has recently made a survey of some of the Southwestern countries, says that there is a tradition among the Mexican Indians that their race came from the North, whence they had been driven, and had been told that they should locate where they should see an eagle perched upon a cactus eating a snake. Mexican coins are made with the image of the sun upon one side, and upon the other the eagle perched upon a cactus eating a snake.

Hon. D. T. Corbin, the South Carolina Republican Senator-elect, was born in Vermont, and is a graduate of Dartmouth College, of the class of 1853. He is forty-four years of age. At the commencement of the war he raised a company for the Third Vermont Regiment, was badly wounded in 1862, was captured and confined in Libby Prison in Richmond, Va. He went to South Carolina with General Sickles during the reconstruction, having left the army with the rank of major. In 1868 he was elected to the State Constitutional Convention, and subsequently to the State Senate from the same county. He was appointed United States District Attorney by President Grant in 1869, and has served in that capacity ever since.

Vice President-elect Wheeler has not been able to take his seat in the present session of Congress, illness having overtaken him at Malone, his residence.

PERSONAL.

Congressman Fry, of Maine, says that the Governors of the States where we are having all the trouble—Grover, Packard and Stearns—were once residents of the district he represents.

Lieutenant A. W. Vodges, United States Army, in excavating some shell mounds at Tampa, Florida, recently, discovered relics which he considers go to prove that the mound-builders were addicted to cannibalism.

"As the husband is, the wife is." A Washington correspondent declares that Mrs. Sartoris has grown noticeably plain since her marriage. As Nellie Grant she was sweet-faced and fresh looking, but as the wife of an extremely ordinary man she has become solid, stout and decidedly uninteresting in appearance.

In the will recently admitted to probate of Fred Rose, in Brooklyn, there is the somewhat remarkable clause: "Since I believe that married life is the best for mankind, I beg my dear wife to try not to be hindered by any false, romantic ideas of marriage after my death, if she finds a man worthy of her, and request her to accept as a wedding gift from me, her first husband, who loves her more than he can express in words, the sum of $10,000 to hold and own forever."

George W. Julian, the apostate who spoke of Eliza Pinkston, as a "negro wench who played too much for dramatic effect," has kept very close to his home in Indiana since his return from Louisiana. His old anti-slavery friends speak of him with loathing, and several of them have refused to recognize him when passing on the street. It is not because he has turned Democrat, but because his recent conduct and words show that he was a stupendous hypocrite when pretending to be an abolitionist for the sake of holding office.

Probably the smallest two human beings that ever reached years of locomotion, speech and intelligence are those known as Lucia Zarate and General Mite, who are now giving public "receptions" in the Eastern cities. Miss Zarate is twelve years old, twenty inches high, and weighs four and three-quarter pounds, and General Mite is twelve years old, twenty-two inches high and weighs fourteen pounds. The lady was born in Mexico, of parents of ordinary size. She is well proportioned, her skin is dark and her features very prominent. She is very active, and talks rapidly in Spanish; she can speak a few words of English, but can understand the language much more perfectly. Her health is excellent, and it is said that it has never been necessary to give her medicine. General Mite was born in Chenango county, New York. He, too, is well formed; his complexion is light and his features regular.

The "Gentle, Long-Suffering People" of the South.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

"Familiar with the history of carpet-bag corruption and misgovernment, we made a visit to Florida to convince us of the distress that rules. It has subverted her social order. *It has plunged her people to the point of impoverishment.*"

The struggle "was between a hapless race, misguided by a few *knavish adventurers*, and our own *convicted felons*, who call themselves *Republicans, and a gentle, long-suffering people whose patience has permitted their oppressors to live.*"

The above two extracts are taken from the "address of the Democrats" to Speaker Randall, dated at Live Oak, Florida, December 6, 1876, and published in the *Post* of December 7th, and it is signed by George Washington Guthrie and Malcolm Hay, both of "Pennsylvania." On or about the same day that this address was telegraphed to Mr. Randall, another dispatch was sent, in which we were informed that "the STATESMEN had started for the North."

Now, Mr. Editor, I shall not stop to comment upon the vile slander of the foregoing "address" of the Democratic party of Florida. The old cry of "carpet-bagger" is reiterated, and we all know what it means—it is the common name applied by the Southern slave owners and task master to the Northern Republicans who settled in the South after the rebellion was put down, and who dared to vote and support the Republican party.

But, say Messrs. Guthrie and Hay, the carpet-bag government in Florida "has plunged her people to the point of impoverishment." If these two (?) "statesmen") had read a little more and thought some little, they might possibly have traced the "impoverishment of Florida" as also every other State south of Mason and Dixon's line, to a more evident cause than carpet-baggers. If these had turned their minds back to 1861, they would have recollected that in the spring of that year a Democratic rebellion was inaugurated, which raged for four years, and ended only with the surrender of the rebel army at Appomattox, at which time all the resources of the South were exhausted, and all the people of Mason and Dixon's line were poor, impoverished and broken down financially; and all this, before a single Northern man carpet-bagger dared to venture into a Southern State to make his permanent home there. It was the rebellion which impoverished the South, as every intelligent citizen knows. They were broken and impoverished before the surrender of Lee.

If these young gentlemen would give a little time and thought to the subject, they would also ascertain that the North, since September, 1873, has been suffering from the most terrible financial crisis ever experienced in the country, all the result of the rebellion. The war for the Union could not be carried on without money—the sinews of war—and as a legitimate result our currency was terribly inflated, prices went up to an enormous height, a spirit of the wildest speculation followed; many thought they were growing wealthy in an hour, trade was extraordinarily expansion beyond all parallel were contracted, and the inevitable consequence was a too general bankruptcy. Let every one recollect that the financial history of the United States has shown in every instance, and for over sixty years, that the inflation of the currency is invariably followed by financial ruin and bankruptcy. The instant the rebellion was crushed, Confederate money was as worthless as so much blank paper; long before it was over, a barrel of flour in Georgia could command $1,200 in that inflated currency. But, say these young "statesmen," it is the "carpet-bagger" who "impoverished" the South, and not the rebellion! Bah! Bah! The native energy, industry and frugality of the North will soon bring prosperity to your homes; but the inaction and sluggishness of the South will keep them in poverty until another generation, with Northern energy and enterprise, shall redeem them.

But this "Democratic address" goes on to designate the leaders of the Republican party in Florida as "a few *knavish adventurers*" and even "convicted *felons*, who call themselves Republicans," while, on the other hand, they describe the Democratic party of that State as a *gentle, "long-suffering people, whose patience has permitted their oppressors to live.*"

Why did they permit these Republicans to live? Why did not these "gentle, long suffering people" do as they did in other Southern States? The Democratic campaign was inaugurated in South Carolina on the 4th day of July last, by the murder of sixteen colored Republicans at Hamburg. This, with the aid of people from Augusta, Georgia. It is known that in South Carolina there is a Republican majority of not less than thirty five thousand; the majority of General Hayes is small, and yet there was no intimidation by these "gentle" people.

It is well known by every intelligent reader that in the State of Mississippi there is a Republican majority of not less than forty thousand, and yet, two years ago, through the mild and soothing influence of Spencer rifles, bayonets, murder, assassination and the torch, that State went then as it did at the recent election, for the Democratic party. It was in this State that the mild and humane influence of "bulldozing" was first inaugurated—the riding up and down and through the country by night of armed white men, spreading terror wherever they appeared.

But Louisiana, also a Republican State by a large majority, has suffered more than any other Southern State from these "gentle, long-suffering people." Here "bulldozing" was brought to perfection; where violence and intimidation were inefficient, murder, manslaughter and assassination were resorted to by themasked bands of white Democrats who, by night, traversed the country. It was in the night that the husband of Mrs. Pinkston, a prominent and active Republican, was murdered, his wife raped by the miscreants, her body mutilated and the very infant in her arms murdered and thrown into the lake near by. Such was the wild and wide reign of *terror* that in the parish of Ouachita, where the colored votes to the number of 2,127 were registered, and not a single, solitary vote for the Republican electors was cast. Every intelligent man in the North now understands what a pro-slavery education in the South means. Slavery taught them to be tyrants; they were masters, and their will is not to be thwarted by any opposing force. They think they must rule or ruin. They are all of like education. The people of Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Florida are every one Southern State have all the same education.

But the most dangerous and corrupting influence brought to bear in these Southern States was the attempt by any opposing party to control the election. In South Carolina elector (a former slave of Wade Hampton) by the offer of $50,000 to vote for Tilden. A similar effort was made, as it is announced, to corrupt the Returning Board, not only of Louisiana but of Florida.

And now, Mr. Editor, I am done with these "gentle, long-suffering people;" not, however, without expressing the hope that they may "reform" their habits, learn to be industrious, economical and frugal, be honest and peaceful, and stop "bulldozing."

A REPUBLICAN.

The Reading Railroad Company is still able to absorb an occasional rolling mill. It became the purchaser of the property of the Schuylkill Iron Company lately at sheriff's sale.

Moses, the Lawgiver.

Moses, the lawgiver—or perhaps, we should say Moses, the late lawgiver—is in sore trouble in South Carolina. He is confronted with the serious question not only whether the various political-judicial orders which recently he has signed as Chief Justice are worth the paper on which they are written, but whether he is or for some time has been Chief Justice at all, or whether he has been anything more than plain Mr. Moses, the senior member of the unsavory family of that name. That the family is unsavory there is abundance of proof. We need look no further for evidences on this subject than to the Democrats who have been busy procuring contradictory orders from the late Chief Justice and seeking to carry out various conflicting purposes by means of them. For whatever disgrace has overtaken the Republican party in South Carolina the Moses family is largely responsible. In Western phrase, it has fairly "chucked odium on to" the party.

It appears that among the other things which the late Chief Justice did not know was the law. He did not know enough of that to determine his own title to a seat on the bench. He accepted the office of Professor of Law in the University of South Carolina, and continued to act as Chief Justice, ignorant that the first office was a State office and that under the Constitution of the State its acceptance vacated his judicial office. In 1866 Chancellor Inglis declined the professorship on this express ground; and the Democratic Charleston *News*, which has given the Republicans so many certificates of the good character of Governor Chamberlain, furnished them a year ago with authority for holding that the Chief Justice's office was vacant. That was before the Democrats found the Moses family useful.

Whether the existing Legislature has power to declare Moses' office vacant and appoint somebody in his place may be a question; but his office really appears to be vacant. We congratulate the Supreme Court of South Carolina, while we commiserate the University of that State.—*New York Evening Post.*

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

Advertising Agents,

37 Park Row, New York,

Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following

FACTS:

1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.
2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.
3. Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.
4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates*.
5. They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the *best mediums* for any given purpose.
6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they usually valuable suggestions as to the *size, style and portion* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.
7. Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for *less cost* than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.
8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.
9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of the facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, a commissions being paid by the publishers.
10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.

11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.

They have a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.
10 State Street, Boston.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all who have used it that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, relieves from dyspepsia and indigestion. Everybody should have it. For the cure of Weak Stomach, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Nausea of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic. This Wine is delicious and more agreeable and efficient Salt of Iron we possess—Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with Iron, and also every quality of Vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want a healthy vigorous feeling?
If you do, try KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

Only ask a trial of this wonderful tonic.

Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia and Debility, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, it would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. KUNKEL, and having the signature on the cork of every bottle. The very fact that others are copying the name of this valuable remedy, proves its worth and speaks volumes in its favor. Sold only in 25 cent bottles. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

Tape Worm Removed Alive,

Head and all complete, in two hours. No fee till head passes. Send stamp for circular. Worm removed by Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for Professional testimonials. Ordinary worms, call on your druggist and get a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price, $1. MWF

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES TEVENSON.....Secretary

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jr., William Phillips, Jr., Vice Presidents; A. Bradley, J. G. Graham, A. Ewy, Blair, Cashier and Secretary. Office and Banking Department.

N. B.—Take the Pennsylvania Avenue Horse Cars, and tell the Conductor to let you off at the Imperial Hotel. JAMES S. PEIRCE, Proprietor.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,

(FORMERLY HARE'S HOTEL,)

No. 133 Liberty Street, Foot of Fifth Avenue.

TERMS $2 PER DAY.

HUGH KEYS, Proprietor.

DISSOLUTION.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the firm name of BECKERT & GERWIG is this day dissolved by limitation. C. W. GERWIG retiring. The business will be continued by C. BECKERT, who will pay all debts and collect all accounts.

November 25, 1876.

GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.

Statement of Condition of the Com'py. JANUARY 1ST, 1876.

Cash Capital	$ 500,000 00
Reserve for Re-Insurance	515,853 37
Reserve for Losses under adjustment	78,138 07
Net Surplus	616,159 88
	$1,710,151 32

INVESTMENT OF ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in bank	$ 171,826 51
Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien on Real Estate	715,700 00
United States Bonds (market value)	589,275 00
Bonds of the City of New York and Brooklyn, (market value)	47,845 00
Bank Stocks (market value)	6,560 00
Loans secured by Collaterals	35,462 34
Real Estate	50 487 34
Interest and Rents Accrued, January 1st, 1876	19,004 46
Cash in hands of Agents and in course of transmission	70,040 46
Premiums due and uncollected on Policies issued at Home Office	3,410 12
	$1,710,151 32

JOHN D. BIGGERT, Agent,
Office, 61 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.

10,000 *Words and Meanings not in other Dictionaries.*

3,000 Engravings; 1,540 Pages Quarto. Price $12

FOUR PAGES COLORED PLATES.

"THE BEST PRACTICAL ENGLISH DICTIONARY EXTANT.—*London Quarterly Review, October, 1876.*

The sales of Webster's Dictionaries throughout the country in 1876 were 20 times as large as the sales of any other Dictionaries.

Our family of children having WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED, and using it freely, and accustomed to having it, the first will become among the most intelligent men and women. A $ your teacher or minister if it is not so. Then buy the book and use, and urge its use, freely. D. Published by

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ESTABLISHED IN 1821.

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173 Penn Avenue,

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Insure with the Ætna of Hartford

59 FOURTH AVENUE

ASSETS JAN. 1875 $6,497,275.94

S.S. CARRIER, Agent.

DRY GOODS

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1876.

COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON AND GREETING!!

FROM WILLIAM SEMPLE,

Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny, Pa.,

To all His Friends and Patrons Throughout the United States.

With many thanks to our numerous friends and patrons throughout the United States for the increasingly liberal patronage bestowed upon us during the past year, and respectfully soliciting a continuance of purchasers to our new line of goods for quality and value are as they have been for the same to the future, we are now receiving NOVELTIES, COMPRISING A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS SUITABLE FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

Our Department of DRESS GOODS REPLENISHED this day with the RICHEST and very LATEST and NEWEST effects both in materials and colorings, in such as Satteen, Hair Suitings, Plain, Striped and Snow Flake Ladies' Cloths and Waterproofs, Striped Cashmeres, of BLACK and COLORED CASHMERES, Merinos, BLACK, COLORED and FANCY always been—LEADING.

With new arrivals of NEW CLOAKS, SACQUES and WRAPS to-day, makes this Department so popular during the season; each garment is marked, has made our Cloak most fashionable materials. In this Department we have also a very large and carefully selected stock of Ladies, Misses and Children's FURS, in all the various kinds, including Real Seal Skin Sets and latest shapes in Real Seal Sacques, at much less than usual prices. Fashionable Shawls, Ladies and Misses' Skirts, Underwear, &c., all of which are offered at extremely low prices.

Special attractions are now being offered in an extensive variety of Gents' Furnishing and Fancy Goods, Domestic and Imported Underwear, Unlaundried and Fine Dress Shirts, Cloth Shirts, and a beautiful line Plain, Fancy and Bal. Scarfs, Bows, Black, Gold and Fancy Jewelry, Silk Mufflers, Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs, Necktie, Bows, Suspenders, and a very large line of Gents' Gloves of all kinds. Bargains in Novelties in Feather and Fur Trimmings, and HOLIDAY GOODS, and to which NEW ADDITIONS are being daily added. A large variety of Silk Handkerchiefs and Neck Hand, Stitched, Fancy Bordered, Embroidered and Initial Sets and Handkerchiefs; select variety of Ladies and Children's Lace Collars and Lace Cuffs, received and opened to-day. Lace Applique and All shades in Bergmann Zephyrs. Fine Goods, Ribbons, Neckwear, Ruchings, Necktie, Patterns, Zephyr Pattern Books, &c., Fancy Bows, &c., &c. Lowest prices for every article For the children we have a very large variety of Infants' and Children's Hosiery and Underwear, such as Wheelbarrows, Carts, Sleds, Wagons, Chairs, Glass and Queensware of all kinds, Stitched and Tea Sets, Chamber Sets, Toilet Sets, of Brackets, Wall Pockets, Book Racks, Picture and Mantel Ornaments, Motto and Memento Cups.

That the wishes and desires of our patrons may be fully and promptly met, and to prevent commenced, we have increased our help, by competent and thoroughly competent assistants, ers in their purchases.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Monday, Dec. 11th.

Extra

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, December 14, 1876.

The demand for bank favors shows little if any improvement, and most of the bankers are looking for prime commercial paper wherever they can get it. The expectation of a call for a statement of their condition from the Comptroller of the Currency, reconciles the national banks to carrying a tolerably heavy surplus over the first of the year, after which they hope that the requirements of annual settlements and the revival of business activity will stimulate the money market to a considerable extent. Discount rates are easy at 7@9 per cent. on prime commercial paper and 6@7 per cent. on first-class class collaterals. Exchange on New York is about at par, with a moderate supply. Concerning the subject of bank taxation, in which our bankers are manifesting much interest, we notice that a committee of the New York Clearing House has made a report which claims that the national taxes, amounting to two per cent., were by law imposed in lieu of all other, and in this view they are supported by Hon. E. C. Spaulding, of Buffalo, who was a member of the sub-committee that drafted the national law.

—The London *Times* says of the gold movement in that city: During the five working days which have elapsed since the last bank return was made up, nearly another million of gold has been withdrawn for export, and there are indications of a continuance of the outflow of the metal. Germany is taking gold artificially, the United States is drawing it from us in the course of trade, while the position of the French exchange, which is now at the specie point, strips the market of all arrivals other than sovereigns. The weakness of the French exchange at the moment is due to money being in better demand at Paris and to the sales in this market of Egyptian bonds on French account. Short loans have been rather firmer to-day at ½@¾ per cent., but there is no appreciable change in the discount rates, nor is the supply of bills better.

—The following comparative statement shows the condition of the New York associated banks at corresponding periods, for three years:

	Dec. 9, '76.	Dec 11, '75	Dec. 12, '74.
Specie	$ 32,023,400	$ 16,539,400	$ 14,218,200
Legal Tenders.....	24,271,400	40,470,300	44,780,700
Total reserve.....	$ 59 267,300	$ 59,830,200	$ 63,680,100
Circulat on.....	44,911,800	49,118,200	24,884,900
Deposits.....	294,950,800	296,266,900	218,898,400
Legal reserve.....	$ 64,212,700	$ 51,741,725	$ 54,612,000
Excess over legal reserve.....	8,054,600	8,118,575	9,067,100
Loans	283,000,000	288,350,400	284,000,000

—A Chicago bank that is in need of $50,000 in silver to fill the orders of its customers found itself unable recently to obtain that amount in Chicago, and telegraphed to New York to know at what rate it could be procured. The price in New York was found to be three-fourths of one per cent. premium. This would make the silver cost in Chicago, including all charges, about 1¼ per cent., or $750 for the lot. This is too large a sum for the bank to throw away, and in consequence its customers will have to go without the silver or remit the premium.

—There continues to be considerable complaint about the scarcity of small bills. In one lot of $1,000 000 in legal tenders and national bank notes, only $10,000 in bills of smaller denomination than fifty dollars could be found. The banks have been drained of small bills by the orders of the country banks for currency, and the latter are still clamorous for more, although they cannot be supplied.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

December 14, 1876.	10:30.	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	107	107
U. S. 6's, 1881	111½				111½	
5-20's, 1865	108¾	108¾			108¾	
5-20's, 1865, new	107¾	108			108	
5-20's, 1867, registered	111	111			111	
5-20's, 1867, coupon	112¾	113			113	
5-20's, 1868, registered	112	113			112	
5-20's, 1868	113	113			113	
10-40's, registered	112	112¼			112	
10-40's, coupons	112¾	112¾			112	
Currency 6's	125	125			125	
New 5 per cents	107¾	107¾			107¾	
Western Union Tel.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	75
Quicksilver	14	14¼			14¼	
Pacific Mail	29¾	29¾			29¾	
Panama	125					
Adams Express	102½				103¾	
Wells, Fargo & Co.	95				96	
American Express	56				56½	
United States	54				54	
New York Central	105	105¼	105¾		106	
Erie	9¾	9¾	9¾		9¾	
Michigan Cent al	43¾	43¾	43¾		43¾	
Michigan Southern	43	43¼	43¼		43¼	
Illinois Central	67				68	
Cleve. and Pittsburgh	89	89¾			89¾	
Chicago & Northwest	35				35	
Do. preferred	68½				68½	
Rock Island	93				93	
St. Paul common	19½	20			20	
Do. preferred	36½	36½			36½	
Wabash, comm n	7				7	
Fort Wayne	101				101	
Ohio and Mississippi	5¾				5¾	
Union Pacific					24	
Harlem	129				130	
Mariposa					3½	
Hannibal & St. Joe.	12¾				12¾	
New Mexican	2				2	
C., C. & I. C.	2½				2½	
Missouri Pacific	71¾				71¾	
Del., Lack. & West	94				94	
South Car. Rhas. Apr.	34				34	
North Pacific, com	14¾				14¾	
Mi souri 6's	107¾				107¾	

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central			47
Reading			20¾
United Cos. of N. J.	125¾	126	50
Phila., Tit'le & Buffalo	87	9	
Lehigh Valley	42¾	43¾	
Allegheny Valley	23½	24	
Central Transportation	39½	40	
Empire Transportation	83	50	
P., C. & St. L. m. b.			

[By Associated Press.]
Gold Closed at 107¼

MONEY.

NEW YORK, December 14.—Money 3@5 per cent., closing at 3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@7 per cent. Customs receipts $161,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $577,000. Clearings $25,000,000. Sterling quiet at 481½@483¼.

GOLD.

Gold opened and closed at 107¼, with sales in the interim at 107¾ and 107¼. Carrying rates 3@5 per cent.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds firm. Railroad bonds less active but generally strong. State bonds firm for Missouris and weak for Tennessees. Stocks were strong with an advance of from ¼ to 1¾ per cent., which was most marked in New York Central, Lake Shore and St. Paul preferred. New Jersey Central was feverish and lower on reports respecting the appointment of a receiver, although before the close these reports were known to be unfounded. Transactions 91,000 shares, of which 3,000 were Pacific Mail, 7,000 Western Union, 2,400 Rock Island, 8,600 St. Paul, 12,000 Erie, 38 000 Lake Shore, 5 000 New York Central, 5,000 Michigan Central, 6,000 Delawares, Lackawanna and Western and 4,000 New Jersey Central. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.	
West. Union Tel.. 73¾	Rock Island..... 98¾
Quicksilver..... 15¾	St. Paul..... 20
Do. preferred.. 18¾	Do. preferred.. 52¾
Pacific Mail..... 29¾	Toledo & Wabash.. 5
Mariposa.....	Do. preferred.... 5
Do. preferred.. 8¾	Ft. Wayne..... 101¾
Adams Express.. 102½	Terre Haute..... 3
Wells-Fargo Ex.. 99	Do. preferred.... 15
American Ex.... 56½	Chicago & Alton.. 98
United States Ex. 54	Do. preferred.. 108
New York Central. 105¾	Ohio & Mississippi. 5¾
Erie 9¾	Del. Lack. & West. 94
Do. preferred.. 16	Atlantic & P. Tel. 14¾
Harlem..... 129	Missouri Pacific.. 72
Do. preferred.. 133	Atlantic & P. pref. 34
Michigan Central. 42	Indiana Central .. 24¾
Panama..... 120	Burl. & Quincy.. 132
Lake Shore..... 57¾	Hannibal & St. Jos. 12¾
Illinois Central.. 67¾	Union Pac. stock.. 24¾
Cleve. and Pitts.. 90	Central Pac. bonds.. 86½
Northwestern..... 35	Union Pac. bonds.. 103¾
Do. preferred.. 68¾	Do. land grants.. 94¾
C., C. & I..... 3	Do. S. F. bonds.. 91
N. J. Central..... 33¾	

*Ex-dividend.

GOVERNMENTS.	
U. S. coupons, 1881.. 116¾	New 5's..... 116¾
5-20's, 1865..... 108¾	New 4½'s..... 108
5-20's, 1865, new.... 112¾	10-40's, registered. 112¾
5-20's, 1867..... 113	10-40's, coupons.. 112¾
5-20's, 1868..... 117	Currency 6's..... 125¾
STATE BONDS.	
Tennessee, old..... 42	Virginia, old..... 30
Tennessee, new..... 41	Missouri 6's..... 107¾
Virginia, new..... 29	

LONDON, December 14, 5 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £394,000 the past week. The proportion of bank reserve to liabilities is 52¾ per cent., being the same as last week. Consols 93 13 16. United States bonds—5 20's, 1865, 104½; do. 1867, 107¾, ex-coupons; 10:40's 107¾; new 5's, 105¾; Railroad securities—New York Central 99; Erie 9½; preferred 17.

PARIS, December 14.—The specie in the Bank of France increased 575,000 francs the past week. Rentes 104 francs 65 centimes.

FRANKFORT, December 14.—United States bonds—New 5's 101½.

NEW ORLEANS, December 14.—Gold 108¾. Sight exchange on New York ¼ per cent. discount. Sterling exchange 517.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, December 14, 1876.

The business situation is unchanged in all important features, and the volume of business was especially marked in produce which was exceedingly dull. Provisions were also very quiet, while groceries did a moderate business at generally unchanged prices, though some houses were quoting a decline on sugars.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last report, as follows: Flour, bbls ..... 1,671 Oats, bus 450
Corn, bus ..... 561 Butter, pkgs 61
Wheat, bus ..... 720 Bacon, lbs 25
Barley, bus 3,150

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The grain market is very quiet with prices quite firm. Wheat is steady at full rates. We quote prime Ohio and Pennsylvania red at $1 38@1 40 per bushel; amber do @1 43; white $1 43@1 45. Corn is in good demand and sell readily at previous quotations. We quote old shelled at 55@57c per bushel for prime yellow and high mixed; new car is in demand at 50@52c; prime new shelled 54@56c. Oats are steady at about former rates, although a rather easier feeling is reported in some quarters. We quote prime white at 44@45c per bushel; mixed 38@39c. Rye is in moderate supply and easy at 70@75c. Barley is quiet and continues easy. We quote 90@95c for good to prime spring; prime fall $1 00@1 10. Jobbing sales are made at the usual advance.

FLOUR—There is a good demand and prices are very firm in consequence of the relatively high price of wheat. Local millers quote their wholesale rates as follows: No. 1 white extra flour $7 75 ₱ barrel; No. 1 amber do $7 00@7 25; prime red wheat flour $6 50@6 75; in sacks 25c less ₱ barrel. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flour are as follows: Choice brands of red or amber wheat flour ₱ 5 00@6 75; white wheat $7 25@7 50; Wisconsin is quoted at 50@62 25; Minnesota $6 75@7 00; fancy St. Louis $8 00@9 00; choice patents $8 50@9 00; Graham flour $6 50@7 00; buckwheat 70c ₱ bushel; oatmeal $6 75 ₱ barrel; kegs $3 75; rye flour $4 25@4 50 ₱ barrel.

HAY—There is little doing and the market is quiet and steady. We quote loose from wagon at $12 00@16 00 ₱ ton. Baled from first hands $11 50@16 00 as to quality and condition. From store the usual advance is obtained.

MILL FEED—Remains quiet. The rates current are: Bran $12 00@13 00 ₱ ton; middlings $20 00@22 00; seconds and slip-stuffs $15 00@17 00; chopped feed $20 00@22 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—There is a moderate demand for prime stock, and a fair trade is done, but the supply continues fully up to the requirements of the trade and prices are unchanged. We quote prices in a jobbing way at $1 00@1 50 per barrel.

APPLE BUTTER—Is dull and nominal at 30@35c ₱ gallon.

BEESWAX—Is in fair demand at 30@35c ₱ ₱.

BEANS—There is an active demand and prices are steady, with the upward tendency is not so prominent a feature as it was last week. We quote prime white navy at $1 75@2 00 per bushel; some stock held at $2 00.

BROOM-CORN—There is a fair demand for small lots, but sales of car loads can hardly be made except at a sacrifice. Prices are unchanged. We quote choice hurl at 6 @6½c; good quality brush that will work up to 5½c; medium green 4@4½c; red-topped 3@4c; inferior not wanted at any price; crooked in fair demand at 2@3 per ton off from the prices given, according to quality.

BUTTER—The market continues to be characterized by the strong demand for the choice and fancy qualities of gilt-edged table butter, which are firm and in active demand supply. On the other hand, the overstock of common and medium grades is still noticeable, and prices on these qualities are weak and depressed. Creamery is selling at 29@30c. We quote prime to choice solid packed 24@26c; do roll 24@26c; choice dairy rolls 24@26 per ₱.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is moderately active and steady. We quote at $3 75@4 00 per cwt. for prime quality.

CHEESE—There is not much change in the cheese trade, the market being quiet but decidedly firm. There is not much likelihood than any material alteration will take place either in the cost here or the New York markets before the close of the year, so far as present indications can be judged. We quote prime October Ohio factory at 14@14½c in round ots; jobbing at 15@16c. Ohio flats chosen lots in retail trade 15½@16c in a jobbing way.

CRANBERRIES—The supply is ample and the market is dull. Prices range at $8 00@9 00 per barrel; $3 25@3 50 ₱ bu-nel.

CIDER—The demand is fair and supply liberal. Prices range from $2 50@3 50, not included, for common; $4 00@5 00 for extra choice.

DRIED FRUIT—The market is dull and nominal at weak prices. We quote dried apples unchanged at 4@5c ₱ ₱; sliced do 7@7½c; for fancy; dried peaches 9@10c; evaporated peaches 5@6c.

DRIED FLOUR—There is a good demand for new crop at $1 50@1 75 per bushel.

EGGS—The market is steady at unchanged prices. Strictly fresh are scarce at 27@28c ₱ doz; pickled are in large supply and quoted at 23@25c.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 60@65c in wholesale lots; lower qualities 5@32c.

GAME—There is a large supply on the market and the warm weather has a rather demoralizing effect on values. While prices are reported nominally unchanged, sales can only be effected to any considerable amount at materially lower figures. Quotations are as follows: Venison—saddles 16@18c ₱ ₱; hams 18@20c. Rabbits—cottontail, per doz 10@12c ₱ ₱. Quails $1 50@1 75 per dozen. Pheasants $3 00@3 50 per dozen. Prairie fowl $3 00@3 50 per dozen. Rabbits, 50c per pair.

HONEY—We can report a fair trade demand for new California at 22@23c ₱ ₱; domestic 20c.

NUTS—Are in good supply and the market is easy. We quote chestnuts at $5 00@6 00 ₱ bushel; walnuts 90c ₱ bushel; hickory nuts $1 00 ₱ bushel; shellbarks $1 50@1 75.

POULTRY—The warm weather exercises a weakening influence on the values of dressed poultry. Prices are quoted nominally unchanged by dealers, but business is principally done at prices shaded down to meet the views of buyers. We quote live chickens by the coop at 40@45c50 per; dressed 11@12c ₱ ₱. Live turkeys 10c each; dressed 12@13c ₱ ₱. Ducks 45@50c ₱ per pair; dressed 11@13c ₱ ₱. Geese 9@10c ₱ ₱.

POTATOES—The market continues dull and no receipts are reported as yet, although the present weather may be expected to induce shipments to this market. Prices remain firm at the figures reported yesterday. We quote from store at $1 10@1 15 ₱ for prime peachblows; lower grades 90c@$1 05; prime peachblows $3 25@3 50 ₱ bbl. Sweet potatoes are out of market.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 16@18c ₱ gallon for prime country stock; 14@15c for best city make.

Provisions.

The market continues dull, the demand being confined to what is wanted for the immediate requirements of the retail trade. Prices are steady and nearly unchanged.

BACON—The market is steady. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 9c ₱ pound; short rib sides 10½c; clear sides 10¾c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams were easy at 11@12c ₱ ₱ for extra sugar-cured. Breakfast bacon rules easy and we quote sugar-cured at 12½c. Sugar-cured shoulders were steady at 9½c. Dried beef, sugar-cured, was firm at 14½c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at $6 50.

LARD—Demand fair and market steady. We quote refined lard in tierces 11¾c ₱ ₱; in tubs 12c; in 50-lb cans 12½c; in 5-lb cans 13c; in 3-lb cans 13½c; in 1-lb cans 14c; in 5-lb pails 13¾c ₱ ₱. Leaf lard rules at 11c in tierces.

LINSEED OIL—The market continues to be characterized by the strong demand for the choice and fancy qualities of gilt-edged table butter, which are firm and in active demand supply. On the other hand, the overstock of common and medium grades is still noticeable, and prices on these qualities are weak and depressed. Creamery is selling at 29@30c. We quote prime to choice solid packed 24@26c; do roll 24@26c; choice dairy rolls 24@26 per ₱.

LUBRICATING OIL—Continues to be characterized by the strong demand for the choice and fancy qualities of gilt-edged table butter, which are firm and in active demand supply. On the other hand, the overstock of common and medium grades is still noticeable, and prices on these qualities are weak and depressed. Creamery is selling at 29@30c. We quote prime to choice solid packed 24@26c; do roll 24@26c; choice dairy rolls 24@26 per ₱.

BURKWHEAT FLOUR—Is moderately active and steady. We quote at $3 75@4 00 per cwt. for prime quality.

CHEESE—There is not much change in the cheese trade, the market being quiet but decidedly firm. There is not much likelihood than any material alteration will take place either in the cost here or the New York markets before the close of the year, so far as present indications can be judged. We quote prime October Ohio factory at 14@14½c in round ots; jobbing at 15@16c. Ohio flats chosen lots in retail trade 15½@16c in a jobbing way.

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LINSEED OIL—The market

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Weather Report.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 25, FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, PITTSBURGH, PA., December 14, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Dir.	Wind. Miles P hour	Weath.
7 A.M.	29.924	32	89	W.	2	Cloudy
2 P.M.	29.853	41	67	W.	6	Cloudy
9 P.M.	29.903	36	79	S.W.	12	Clear.

Mean barometer, 29.893 Highest thermom... 39
Mean thermom... 35.5 Lowest thermom... 29

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY,
PITTSBURGH, December 14, 1876, 10:48 P. M.

Cairo, Ills.—Ther. 25; wind N.; clear.
Cincinnati, O.—Ther. 23; wind N. W.; clear.
Davenport, Iowa—Ther. 25; wind W.; clear.
Denver, Col.—Ther. 27; wind N. E.; clear.
Keokuk, Iowa—Ther. 12; wind N. W.; clear.
Indianapolis, Ind.—Ther. 46; wind N. W.; clear.
Leavenworth, Ks.—Ther. 14; clear.
Louisville, Ky.—Ther. 24; wind N. W.; clear.
Memphis, Tenn.—Ther. 46; wind N.; fair.
Nashville, Tenn.—Ther. 40; wind N. W.; cloudy.
Omaha, Neb.—Ther. 12; wind S.; clear.
Pittsburgh—Ther. 32; wind N.; light snow.
Portland, Oregon—Ther. 43; wind N.; clear.
Salt Lake City—Ther. —; wind S.; foggy.
San Diego, Cal.—Ther. —;
San Francisco, Cal.—Ther. 54; wind N. W.; clear.
Shreveport, La.—Ther. 51; wind S.; cloudy.
St. Louis, Mo.—Ther. 18; wind N.; clear.
Vicksburg, Miss.—Ther. 59; wind S.; clear.
Virginia City, Mon.—Ther. 21; clear.
Fort Gibson—Ther. 34; wind N. E.; clear.

Costiveness,
or any Bilious Symptoms, are removed effectually by Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills.
MWS*

Iron City College
corner Penn avenue and Sixth street, Pittsburgh. Day and evening sessions. Students admitted at any time. For terms call on, or address J. C. Smith, A. M. Principal.

Tradesmen's Industrial Institute.
The new Board of Directors of this Association met yesterday afternoon and elected the following officers: President, M. W. Watson; Vice Presiden', S. S. Marvin; Secretary *pro tem*, A. F. Daizell; Treasurer *pro tem*, W. G. Johnston, Jr.

Death of a Prominent Old Man.
Mrs. Umbstaetter, of Allegheny, received a dispatch yesterday from New Lisbon, O., announcing the death, in that town, of Mr. Fisher Ames Blacksom, in the ninety-eighth year of his age. The deceased was the oldest lawyer, the oldest Mason and probably the oldest member of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of Ohio. Deceased was a Democrat, and was prominent in politics as long ago as 1812, when he held the position of Assistant Postmaster General.

Row in a Concert Saloon.
James Brown, Park Robinson and J. Fry were before Mayor Phillips yesterday on charges of disorderly conduct. It appears that the accused were in a dance house in the Diamond, where they got got into a fight. Officer Harrison, who tried to quell the disturbance, was struck by Brown, and Fry interfered to prevent his arrest. Brown was fined $50 and costs, and in default was sent to the Workhouse for sixty days; Robinson was fined $10, and Fry $5 and costs.

Inspection of Public Buildings.
Fire Marshal Livingston and the Building Inspector are to continue their inspection of public buildings with regard to protection from fire and safety of construction and arrangements for emptying large crowds. It is proposed to take a look at the churches and the public school buildings. The latter are the more important just now and ought first to be attended to. We hope Mr. Livingston will pay particular attention to them. An examination of the Academy of Music has resulted in an abandonment of the third or upper gallery and the doors leading from the back entrance have been made to open out. With regard to arrangements for a grand rush from it would be well for Mr. Livingston to have one or both of the Fire Engineers with him.

Death of Charles B. McCullough.
We regret to announce the death of Mr. Charles B. McCullough, which sad event occurred yesterday evening at his home, No. 1065 Penn avenue. On Wednesday evening deceased, while stepping from a doorway on Penn avenue, near Eleventh street, missed his footing and suffered a severe fall. After being conveyed to his home a physician was called in, who discovered that Mr. McCullough's skull had been fractured. He remained unconscious until his death.

Deceased was about forty-three years of age, and had latterly been employed in the City Assessor's office. He was a brother-in-law of the late Colonel Robert Anderson, and for a number of years before his death held a position in the Postoffice. Mr. McCullough had *boats of friends*, who will regret to hear of his demise. He leaves a wife and several children.

The Late Nitro-Glycerine Disaster.
At the coroner's inquest in the case of the men killed by the nitro-glycerine explosion at Petrolia, Levi Mason, one of the employes of the Roberts Torpedo company, was called, and stated that the utmost care was taken in shipping nitro-glycerine to all their magazines, in wagons which were made expressly for the purpose. The inside of the wagon boxes is lined with lead and tin, thus making them water-tight; a wooden frame is erected in this in which each can neatly fits; the crevices are filled with fresh sawdust, and cans are only partially filled; water being lighter than glycerine will not rise on top; frozen glycerine in each can was less liable to explode; could only do so by great pressure or concussion. In his opinion death from concussion was unconscious. The coroner's jury, however, could not determine what caused the explosion, and it rendered its verdict accordingly.

Attempted Murder in Prison.
A prisoner in the Western Penitentiary, on Tuesday evening, committed a murderous assault on Thomas Dennis, superintendent for W. E. Schmertz & Co., contractors in the shoe department. Mr. Dennis had, it seems, found fault with the man's work, when, just as he turned away from him, the prisoner dealt him a violent blow on the back of the head with a hammer, felling him to the floor. Dennis was removed, while the offender was secured and placed in solitary confinement, where he yet remains. Dr. Rankin, the physician of the penitentiary, dressed Dennis' wound, but he has not yet fully ascertained whether the skull is fractured or not. The inspectors of the penitentiary are to meet on Saturday, when the matter will probably be brought before them. If no punishment to the offender is determined on by the inspectors, it is said that *Schmertz & Co.* will [illegible] against the assailant of

[illegible] for the payment [illegible] of damages. This little matter [illegible] ranged, Charles took a walk. The Erie *Dispatch*, of yesterday, thus tells the remainder of the story;

"Some steps were taken to find the slippery customer, which were rewarded by the discovery that he had been seen in Sharon, and from there had gone to Pittsburgh, where he was sailing under the assumed name of Charles Smith, boarding at a saloon at No. 45 Water street, and working in a barber shop.

"On Wednesday evening of last week he put up a job on a minstrel with whom he had but a brief acquaintance, and made another "skip" to parts unknown, the manner of which was as follows: The minstrel occupied a room in a building on a prominent street, and had a very valuable banjo which Jehle coveted. Watching an opportunity when the owner of the instrument left his room, he ran up stairs, entered the place in some manner, secured the banjo, hoisting a window, stepped out upon a roof, slid down the declivity, took a leap into a back alley and disappeared with his plunder, and his several friends (our fellow citizen among the rest) as usual feel a lively solicitude for his whereabouts."

HEAVY DRY GOODS ROBBERY.

The Store of Boggs & Buhl, in Allegheny, Entered and Robbed of Nearly $10,000 Worth of Silks.

Thieves entered the dry goods store of Messrs. Boggs & Buhl, No. 128 Federal street, Allegheny, between the hours of half-past six Wednesday evening and seven o'clock yesterday morning, and succeeded in carrying away silks to the value of nearly $10,000. The robbery was not discovered until yesterday morning when the store was opened for the day's business. The hour of the burglarious visitation is not definitely known, as the store was closed on the evening before at 6:30 and no one connected with the establishment was, as far as is known, near the premises after that hour. The silks were kept in shelving on the right of the salesroom, on the ground floor, under a skylight about the center of the building, near the stove, and the young man who opened the store, while preparing to kindle the fire, discovered the loss of the goods. The proprietors soon afterward put in an appearance, when a search of the premises and surroundings was instituted, resulting in the discovery that the thieves had entered through an unbuttoned window in the rear of the fourth story or loft. Intelligence of the robbery was communicated to the Mayor's office and the detectives were at once sent to continue the investigation. A thorough search developed the fact that the robbers had entered through the window designated, having first seconded to the roof of the building from the alley in the rear. In order to understand how they could thus reach the top of a four-story building, it will be necessary to state that the first floor extends further back than the second, the second than the third, and so on, so that it was only necessary to make a succession of one-story ascents.

Having thus gained an entrance to the establishment, the robbers are supposed to have repaired at once to the first floor and begun the work of carrying the packages of silk up the stairs to the third floor and thence up a ladder and through a trap door into the loft. From the loft the goods were taken out upon the roof, carried across the top of the adjoining building below, to the vacant three-story building, No. 124, formerly occupied by M. T. Heckert, as a merchant tailoring establishment. An entrance was there effected through the roof of the unoccupied structure, and the goods conveyed down two flights of stairs to the first floor. The salesroom of this building is divided by a partition, the rear portion being entirely cut off from the front part, communication existing only by means of doors. The robbers taking advantage of this circumstance to escape detection from the street, placed the goods behind the partition and began the work of taking off the wrappers, labels, tags and other distinguishing marks. These preliminaries having been arranged to the satisfaction of the burglars, it is supposed that they unlocked the back door opening upon the alley, and having a wagon there in readiness, loaded their booty, taking care on leaving most of their number behind to lock the door on the inside and escape the way by which he entered, *i. e.*, up stairs and out over the roof.

The stolen goods, as far as known, consisted of about eighty pieces of black and colored silks, two pieces of black silk velvet, a quantity of broadcloth, ladies' cloakings, beaver cloths, cashmeres, initial handkerchiefs and sundry small articles. Mr. Boggs estimates the loss at nearly large stock of silks on hand. This arose from the fact that these goods have appreciated for some time past, with a tendency to still further advances, were eagerly sought for and brought up by the firm whereever they could be obtained at a bargain. Mr. Boggs states that a portion of this paper that they had been investing all their superfluous cash in this way since the first of May last. Some of the goods damaged in the robbery, one or two being worth $4 50 per yard, with several at from $3 75 to $4, and a dozen ranging from $2 to $3 25. Among the more valuable articles taken were some pieces of fine brown brocades. One of the pieces of silk velvet was worth twelve and the other five dollars per yard. Mr. Boggs estimates the total loss suffered by the firm at over $8,000, while Mr. Buhl, the other partner, does not seem to think that it will amount to more than five or six thousand. Besides the silks stolen, the firm had about fifteen hundred dollars worth in their show windows, which were undisturbed.

While it is easy to see how the thieves got in, their success in removing a wagon load of goods to the roof without being seen from the outside, seems a mystery. Front and back doors are glazed, and the private watchman, Mr. Harris, was *without doubt*, at these doors every twenty minutes during the night. This is certain, for Harris carried a "Time Detector." This instrument, when certain keys are inserted, makes an unvarying mark on a paper dial. And to get this key the watchman must unlock a box at the door of the store, take out the key and insert it in the "detector" which he carries on his person as a watch is carried. The dial indicated that Harris was on hand every twenty minutes during the night. It is therefore certain that in the intervals the robbers, posted by an accomplice, worked rapidly and successfully.

There is no clue to the robbers, and it is not probable that they will be captured.

CHECKERS.

The First Day of the Tournament.

By way of something new in sporting circles here, a checker tournament is being held, play commencing yesterday evening at the Theatrical Headquarters, Fifth avenue. Mr. Robert Martins, of world-wide reputation as the draught champion of England and Scotland, and who is a walking analysis and exponent of the scientific game of checkers, is here for the purpose of coping with our leading players, and, in fact, any who may wish to try their skill with him. Play began last evening at 7:30 and Mr. Martins, the latter winning two games. M. F. Clouser, of the typographical fraternity, then seated himself before the champion, and succeeded in winning one game and drawing one. In the evening Messrs. Reed and Johnson tackled the redoubtable Martins, only allowing him one win in five games—drawing four. There was a good attendance, and good order, much interest being manifested in the play. Pittsburgh may be proud of the score, which so far is as follows:

	Won.		Won.	Drawn.
Martins.....	1	Clouser.....	0	1
Martins.....	1	Johnson.....	0	2
Martins.....	3	Reed.....	0	2
Totals.....	4	.....	0	5

Play will be continued afternoons and evenings for one week at the same place.

NATION TRUST CLAIM.

Decision of the Sub-Finance Relative to Releasing Securities.

The final meeting was held yesterday afternoon at Major Negley's office by the subcommittee of the Finance Committee appointed to examine the securities of the Nation Trust Company. It will be remembered that Mr. Shiras asked the Finance Committee to release certain securities now held by the city, valuable, sufficient of the payment of $165,000 of the latter's claim against the stockholders. The subcommittee recommended to the City Attorney that he accept second mortgages held by other claimants in place of the $700,000 of mortgages at present held by the city. The tabulated securities re- [illegible] ever, [illegible] ory [illegible] placed [illegible] n is [illegible] d [illegible] ar [illegible] e [illegible] e [illegible] of [illegible] hell's [illegible] lence [illegible] efit, [illegible] the [illegible] y, as [illegible] for the [illegible] tization [illegible] leister," [illegible] ll by Mr. [illegible] rst time in [illegible] alled "Mig- [illegible] nnas' opera, [illegible] e story. In [illegible] er, some new [illegible] , as well as a few [illegible] ne ending has been [illegible] said to be sparkling and [illegible] wherever produced has met [illegible] unmistakable favor.

Library Hall—"Mary Stuart."

A large audience enjoyed the representation of "Mary Stuart" at Library Hall last evening, with Mme. Janauschek in the title *role*. The personation was a fine one throughout. The acting of the great tragedienne as the captive queenly heroine of Schiller's drama was marked throughout by dignity and power, and in the scene in Fotheringay Park, the terrible outburst of wrath, in which she denounces *Queen Elizabeth*, electrified the audience. Miss Yader's *Queen Elizabeth* was also a very fine piece of acting, being especially strong in the same scene.

To-night will be given for Mme. Janauschek's benefit the play of "Chesney Wold," with the star as *Lady Dedlock*. This is universally conceded to be Mme. Janauschek's greatest part, and will be sure to attract a crowded house.

"NO TELLING WHAT MAY HAPPEN."

Keep Solid This Winter!

Unredeemed overcoats at Emanuel DeRoy's only clothing house, 155 Smithfield street, 155.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Last Evening—Action Relative to the New Wards—Routine Business, &c., &c.

Allegheny Councils held their regular monthly meeting last night.

SELECT BRANCH.

On the call of wards the most important business was the presentation of a communication, presented by Mr. Voegtly, from Mr. Miller, proposing a device for reducing the cost of running the Lowry engine. Communication referred for examination.

President Patterson read the resignation of Colonel Bayne as Councilman from the First ward. Accepted.

The President also read the order of the Quarter Sessions Court dividing and creating the Twelfth and Thirteenth wards out of the Seventh and Eighth wards.

Mr. Chambers offered a resolution that the Mayor be directed to issue a proclamation for an election for Councilmen, which was passed.

The Mayor having vetoed two ordinances —one for the improvement of Grant street, and the other for the construction of a sewer on Darragh street—the President brought the matter up, and both ordinances were passed over the veto.

Mr. Slack presented the reports of the Finance Committee, Comptroller and other city officers, which were received.

Mr. Slack also called up the ordinance for the refunding of peddlers' license and charging the same to the contingent fund. The ordinance was passed. A resolution authorizing the Treasurer to borrow $50,000 to meet current expenses. Passed. Also, resolution authorizing the transfer of $350 for the purpose of paying up the debts of the Park Commissioners. Passed. Also, an ordinance repealing the ordinance making the time of making appropriations in March. Passed.

Mr. Slack also called up the ordinance fixing city officers' salaries, and moved its final passage. The ordinance was passed by a vote of 18 to 6.

Mr. Callery presented the reports of the Water Committee and City Engineer, the latter giving the estimated cost of supplying the Observatory Hill district.

Mr. Callery also called up the resolution for the printing of 200 copies of the report of the Lowry engine test, which passed. Also the ordinance for the furnishing of Observatory Hill with water. Discussed, and on motion of Mr. Voegtly, laid over until the date of a previous ordinance for increasing the supply of water in the lower district is determined in Common Council.

Mr. Voegtly presented the report of the Street Committee, accompanied by a number of ordinances, which were considered, viz: For vacation of Henry street from Nixon street to West End avenue. Laid over. For relief of property owners on McClure avenue, giving them ten years in which to pay for the improvements on said thoroughfare. Passed. For the purchase of Herr Island bridge. Referred to the City Solicitor for opinion as to whether the city has a right to fill up the channel and make a street to the island.

Mr. Voegtly presented a resolution for the transfer of $2,500 from the Contingent to the Street fund. Passed.

Mr. Lindsey—A resolution directing the Finance Committee to levy a tax on gas, insurance and banking companies. Referred.

An invitation to the City Home on the 28th inst. was read and accepted.

Adjourned.

COMMON BRANCH.

This branch met at eight P. M. and was called to order with Mr. Golden in the chair.

The following papers were presented on the call of the wards and referred to the proper committees: Resolution for gas lamps on McClure avenue; petition for opening Darragh street, from Western avenue to Taggart street; resolution for a gas lamp at the corner of Race street and Benton alley; petition of W. B. Passey for viewers to assess damages in the matter of the grading of Charles street; petition for a stone crossing over Madison avenue at Avery street; remonstrance against the grading and paving of California avenue.

Mr. Seiling presented an invitation from the Poor Board for Councils to pay an official visit to the City Home on the 28th inst., which was accepted.

Mr. Cooke presented the report of the Market and City Property committees, which were received and filed. The receipts reported by the Market Committee, from markets and scales, for November, are $16,000.

Also, a resolution reducing the rental of the rooms in the market building fifteen per cent., to take effect January 1, 1877. Passed.

Also, a resolution authorizing the Committee on City Property to prepare plans and specifications and advertise for proposals for the building of a new engine house for the Friendship Fire Company, in the Second ward. Adopted.

Mr. Parkhill presented the report of the Committee on Wharfs and Landings, which was received.

Mr. Shaub presented the report of the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose, together with a resolution authorizing the committee to locate the extra hose carriage at the intersection of Ridge avenue and Rebecca street, Fifth ward. The report was received and the resolution referred back to be printed.

Mr. Wilson presented the report of the special committee appointed to confer with the officers of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company in reference to the building of a new depot on Federal street. The committee reported in favor of granting to the railway company the strip of ground designated on the plan as Church avenue, on the west side of Federal street, and reported an ordinance for that purpose, which was laid over to be printed.

The following business from Select Council was considered:

A resolution authorizing the vacation of a part of Bidwell street. Laid over by the Court of Quarter Session. Adopted.

A resolution instructing the Ordinance Committee to prepare and report an ordinance so amending the ordinance regulating dances and dance halls as to relieve from its operation balls and dances given for the benefit of worthy objects of charity. Adopted.

A resolution in reference to another Howard street wall committee, was laid over.

The orders of court in reference to the formation of the Twelfth and Thirteenth wards were received and filed.

A resolution for the election of Councilmen from the Seventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth wards, instructing the Mayor to issue a proclamation, etc., was adopted.

The Mayor's veto of an ordinance for the construction of a lateral sewer on Darrah street, from Robinson street to the Allegheny river was received. The ordinance was passed over the veto by a vote of 26 ayes to 1 no.

An ordinance authorizing the grading of Grant street from McClure avenue to Leckey street, vetoed by the Mayor, was lost—ayes, 1; noes, 26.

Common Council business was resumed as follows:

Resolution authorizing the erection of gas posts and lamps, on East street, Federal lane, Linden avenue and Lombard street. Passed.

Resolution authorizing the Committee on Fire engines and Hose to purchase a fire alarm bell for the Good Will Engine House. Passed.

Resolution for a warrant in favor of City Physician Cole for $400 for extra services. Passed.

Mr. Long presented a resolution for a gas lamp on Western avenue, Fifth ward. Referred.

Mr. Cooke—Resolution for a committee to locate fire plugs. Referred.

Adjourned.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

MRS. ADA M., wife of Police Clerk Davis, died on Wednesday after a lingering illness.

DR. PERSHING'S engagement to dedicate new Methodist Episcopal churches extend through the month of January.

MARTIN, the champion checker player, engaged in several games yesterday with two good home players and vanquished them.

CAN'T the Street Commissioners of the First district give Wood street and Fifth avenue, below Smithfield street, a little cleaning?

THE work of preparing the ground for rebuilding Smith, Sutton & Co.'s steel works, burned last Saturday has been commenced.

THE Sheriff of Indiana county brought a man to the Western Penitentiary yesterday to serve a term of fifteen months for the larceny of a horse.

JUDGE WHITE is to lecture on "Footprints," for the benefit of the Young Men's Library Association of Sewickley, on the 4th of January, 1877.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER GAMBLE yesterday paid a number of persons who served as Supervisors at the late election. These officers get $10 each.

INSPECTOR DREXLER, of Allegheny, is ready to inspect milk, having received the necessary apparatus. It will cost $20 to sell adulterated milk in Allegheny.

THE Street Committee was to have held a meeting last evening to consider the matter of the assessment for the improvement of Locust street, but a quorum failed to attend.

THE residence of Mr. George Lysle, Sr., No. 76 Washington street, Allegheny, was entered by a sneak thief Wednesday evening, who got away with an overcoat valued at $40.

A HORSE at the Manchester car stables that was under treatment for a dislocated leg, attempted to get up yesterday and damaged the limb so badly that it is now thought to be incurable.

THE Allegheny Wharf Committee met last evening, Colonel William A. Herron presiding. Beyond the receiving of the report of Wharfmaster Jacobs no business of importance was transacted.

THE first story of the Methodist church at Cherry Tree, Clearfield county, will be dedicated on December 31st. The pastor will be assisted by Rev. T. H. Colhouer, President of the Pittsburgh Conference.

THE Twenty-sixth Ward Republican Club, while lack a permanent organization, will have an annual ball at Ormond's Hall on Friday evening 22d inst. It will be largely attended, from present indications.

THE corner man at Seventh avenue and Smithfield street deserves and will receive the thanks of pedestrians for cleaning the crossings at his station. The same work could be done elsewhere with good results.

MR. C. BECKERT, Sr., father of County Commissioner Beckert, accompanied by Mr. Scott, of Springdale, leaves this afternoon for a tour of a few months in California. Mr. Beckert's chief object is to benefit his health.

SAMUEL MORROW, a well known citizen of Steubenville, was drowned in the Ohio river a few days ago. A search for the body has thus far proved unsuccessful and the river in the vicinity is being dragged with grappling irons.

A MEETING in furtherance of the proposed Allegheny Narrow guage Railroad is to be held at the West End public school house, Eleventh ward, Allegheny, this evening. The route from Allegheny to Emsworth has been adopted, and the managers of the road intend to press the enterprise.

THE McKeesport *Times* has been purchased by Messrs. S. E. and J. Carothers, who will assume control of the paper next Monday. Neal Shaw, Esq., of the *Dispatch*, has been engaged as editor. Shaw is a live journalist, and the *Times*, under his management, will no doubt continue its prosperous career.

WORKMEN are engaged erecting a new window in the side of the Cathedral fronting on Fifth avenue. It is of stained glass, and cost between $2,500 and $3,000. It was manufactured by Carter Bros., of the South Side, and is of very handsome design. The workmen are engaged at a bight of sixty-six feet above the floor, and it will be some time before the window is raised to position.

WE ACKNOWLEDGE the compliment of a ticket to the grand ball to be given by the Robert Emmett Fife and Drum Band, on New Year's night at Lafayette Hall. This band is under instruction from Mr. S. J. Heflick, one of the most competent men in that line in the city, and it deserves the aid of friends. The ball promises to be a well-managed and successful affair.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

McCrary vs. The Pennsylvania Canal Company. Action for an alleged infringement of patent for steering canal boats. J. D. Coombs, of Washington City, appears for complainant, and Henry Baldwin, of Philadelphia, for respondents. On trial.

United States District Court—Judge Ketcham.

C. N. McLean, of Erie, and John W. Knox, of Venango county, were discharged from bankruptcy.

Keese, Perry & Co., bankrupts, Crawford county. Assignee ordered to pay balance of marshals and clerks costs and the reporters fees.

W. O. McMullen, bankrupt, Crawford county. Order made for final hearing before Register Shafer, on 24 prox.

Morris Hays, bankrupt, Greene county. Assignee's report of sale of real estate confirmed absolutely.

Ralph Martindale, bankrupt, Venango county. Order made for a general meeting of creditors before Register Rogers on the 19th prox.

John Dentz, bankrupt, Green county. Register's report as to rights of creditors claiming as collateral security certain payments received by the assignee from Samuel Moore and wife on land sold by the bankrupt, presented and confirmed nisi.

John Walker, Jr., bankrupt, Allegheny. Order made for sale of certain land in Benton county, Minnesota.

Wm. Lockard, bankrupt, Greene county. Composition confirmed.

Franklin E. Bateman, bankrupt, Butler county. Order made for hearing before Register Maxwell on the 16th prox.

Sheffield McCullough, Venango county, discharged from bankruptcy.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

In the case of Harris Rosenblatt vs. Jas. C. Lynn—action for damages for false arrest—the jury found for the plaintiff the sum of $100.

L. W. Morgan et al. vs. Thomas Fawcett et al., previously reported. Still on trial.

Casey & Fogarty vs. Joseph Spencer; action of deceit. It was alleged that defendant by representations induced plaintiffs to sell goods to a third party by which they suffered. Verdict for defendant.

William B. Barton vs. Pittsburgh, Oakland and East Liberty Railway Company. Motion in arrest of judgment made. P. Pingen vs. Herman Myers. On trial.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

Daniel Bushnel, for use of Lockhart & Frew vs. Union Refining and Storing Company. Action for damages for alleged breach of an oil contract. It is claimed that the defendant company agreed to purchase from the plaintiff 5,000 barrels, that 2,000 were delivered and paid for, that 2,000 were delivered and not paid for, and that the company refused to accept the last thousand. The price per barrel was agreed was $17,600, $8,800 of which were not paid and are still due. On the one thousand barrels which were not accepted the plaintiff claims to have lost $1,600 by reason of the decline in prices. The suit, therefore, brought to recover $10,400, the loss claimed to have been actually sustained, as well as damages for breach of contract, which are laid at $50,000. The defence has not been developed. Messrs. John H. Hampson and Robert Woods appear for the plaintiffs, and Messrs. Shaler, Lazear and Bell for the defendant company on trial.

Theresa Kirshbaum vs. Griffin. Verdict for plaintiff for $256 60.

Alex. Goff, et al. vs. Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad Company. Verdict for plaintiff for $93 66.

Thomas J. Rask vs. the City of Pittsburgh. Verdict for plaintiff for $60 60. The plaintiff was in the City Engineer's office as a draughtsman at $115 per month. He was refused work at the end of the month, and claimed two weeks salary.

John Glavner vs. Eberhardt Hermann; action of trover and conversion. Jury out.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

Delos A. Forbes, guilty to a charge of forgery, preferred by Phœbe Forbes.

Lorenz Schmidt, for larceny, on oath of Wm. McFadden, was sent four months to the Workhouse.

A *nolle pros* was allowed in the two cases of Walter Hellen charged by Malvina Hellen with assault and battery.

Julius Stoker, Sol. Stoker and A. Whalen, charged with larceny, were convicted, but recommended to the mercy of the Court.

Arthur Goodwin pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny and receiving stolen goods, preferred by Daniel Motts.

John McGowan was convicted of assault and battery, preferred by Sarah Lonebaugh, and sentenced to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars and costs.

Charles Cella pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny and receiving stolen goods.

Michael Gallagher, who pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny, was sentenced to jail for thirty days.

H. Frank Booth is on trial on a charge of rape alleged to have been committed on Elizabeth Burns.

Legal Notes.

The technical defect in the matter of condemnation of the property of Wm. M. Darlington, Esq., as a part of that required for the site for the new public building, is in process of being cured, so as to meet the law as laid down in the recent decision of the Supreme Court. United States Attorney McCormick has filed a new petition in the Court of Common Pleas, and the court has appointed seven freeholders to ascertain the value of the property proposed to be taken from Mr. Darlington. A meeting of the Board of Viewers will be held on the 5th of January, 1877.

J. C. Hutchinson brought an action in the Common Pleas No. 1, yesterday, to recover for a barouche, valued at $500, which, he is claimed, James Mellon holds for himself to the prejudice of plaintiffs

Judge Hawkins will take up the audit list in the Orphan's Court next Monday, when all parties interested should be present. Ten cases will be taken up daily.

Call Now
before the pressure of next week. It will pay you to see our goods and learn our prices for books, fancy stationery, photo albums, writing desks, chromos, pictures, bibles, and many useful articles.
S. A. CLARKE & CO.,
Wood street, near Fifth avenue.

AND NOW FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

Presents for Anybody!!

Emanuel DeRoy offers the finest assortment of Watches and Jewelry, Ladies Solid Gold Unredeemed Watches still selling at $15, $16, $17 and $18. Emanuel DeRoy's only Loan Office. Look for *Gazette* building, 153 Smithfield street. 153. No branch stores. 153.

Chambers' Encyclopedia,
The new English edition, ten volumes in various bindings, ten sets just received and offered very low—makes a good holiday gift.
S. A. CLARKE & Co.,
Wood street, near Fifth avenue.

Chambers' Encyclopedia,
the new English edition, 10 vols., cloth, half morocco, half calf and half Russia bindings, at unusually low prices.
S. A. CLARKE & Co.,
115 Wood street, near Fifth avenue.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS! BRIDAL GIFTS!!

Birthday Presents!!!

Recollect that in making your selections for the Holiday that Emanuel DeRoy, in the *Gazette* building, displays the finest assortment of Jewelry in the two cities. Ladies Solid Gold Unredeemed Watches at $15, $16, $17 and $18. Emanuel DeRoy's only Loan Office, 153 Smithfield street, 153 *Gazette* building, 153. No branch stores. 153.

FROZEN TO DEATH

And Without an Overcoat!

Unredeemed overcoats at Emanuel DeRoy's only clothing house, 155 Smithfield street, 155.

Christmas Presents.
In the famous Cloisome, Satsunna, Kioto and Lacquer Japanese Ware, we have a fine assortment.
S. A. CLARKE & Co.,
Wood street, near Fifth avenue.

PRESENTS! PRESENTS
PRESENTS!!

Christmas, 1876. New Year, 1877.

Notwithstanding the great demand, I still have a large lot and fine assortment of Ladies' Solid Gold Unredeemed Watches at $15, $16, $17 and $18, at Emanuel DeRoy's Only Loan Office, 153 Smithfield street, in the *Gazette* building, 153. No branch stores, 153.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

McCord & Co.,
131 Wood Street.

are daily receiving full and complete assortments of LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S and CHILDREN'S FURS of all grades, suitable for Holiday Gifts. All grades of Furs, from the highest to the lowest, sold at the very lowest prices.

SEAL SACQUES!

a specialty. LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FUR CAPS AND GLOVES. All kinds of CHILDREN'S FURSETS AND FUR CAPS, FUR ROBES AND TRIMMINGS. We have always in stock the largest line of the above goods kept in the city. Buyers will ALWAYS find it to their advantage to purchase from us.

McCORD & CO.,
131 WOOD STREET.
77b8

Plain Truths versus Doubtful Expedients.

We present a few plain *truths* to our readers' attention, inviting a careful perusal of the subject. Quite a number of leading piano makers are claiming to have received the highest award at the Centennial. All sorts of tortuous explanations have been offered in support of the claims made, when such is the case, nothing is so definite as to present the figures on which the claims are based. As the excellence of the different instruments could be graded in no better way than in figures, the judges awarded to the highest figure possible on the four points of *Tone, Equality of Tone, Quality of Tone and Touch.* Any maker reaching forty-eight was entitled to the medal, and in consequence just as many as reached that figure, or above, say they received the highest medal! The one receiving the highest figure officially was declared the best. "How could it be otherwise." The Weber Piano received ninety-five points, the next highest reaching only ninety-one, (other makers rating still lower.)

Weber receiving the highest position for *excellence* on all *points* has caused other makers to resort to all sorts of *doubtful expedients* in order to try and break the force of Weber's undoubted superiority, one maker advertising that having received two medals and two diplomas his pianos are the best! That this is mere *balderdash* and that too of the most gauzy texture, we propose showing in a few words. The different makers entered their instruments for competition, but not content with this the above two medal makers exhibited portions such as metal plates, hardware, etc., in a separate part of the Centennial. Now, as our readers understand, *fac similies* of these very parts were in the completed Piano entered for the highest position. The absurdity will be seen (desperation is generally thoughtless) that after being beaten in the vote for excellence to rush off and procure a medal on copies of parts of the same kind of instrument on which he was beaten by the Weber, as there was no competition on this *side show*, the Judges to ease the exhibitor's discomfiture and real anguish, good naturedly consented to *double medal him.* A portion of Weber's award specially recommends his Piano for their *intelligence and solidity of construction and excellence of workmanship*, this portion of the award covering all parts that enter into the completed Piano, such as the *metal plates, sounding board, action, hardware*, etc., the very things exhibited by the two medal maker in the *no competition side show exhibit.* Weber's figures on which he bases his claims of superiority have been published for over six weeks, and it would be better for all makers claiming the highest position to publish theirs, instead of trying to *hood wink* the public by creating a great fuss. These figures are the *corner stone* of all the awards, the *basis* on which they rest. The reason why other makers don't publish theirs, we leave the public to infer.

Being bound to introduce them, I will offer such figures as claimed as will indicate all who wish to posses the best Piano made to select the Weber.
C. C. MELLOR,
79 Fifth avenue.

GLORIOUS AND WELCOME NEWS.

Read! Read! Read!

Greatest cutting down in prices for the next fifteen days ever heard of. My stock must be sold without regard to cost, defying all and every competition for any house to sell good and fine clothing at my present reduced prices. Read my present reduced price list:

100 overcoats for men, $3, $4, $5.
150 overcoats for men, $5, $6, $7.
200 overcoats for men, $8, $9, $10.
250 overcoats for men, $10, $12, $15.
300 overcoats for youths, $5, $7 50, $10.
250 overcoats for boys, $2, $4, $6.
400 overcoats for children, $3, $5, $7.
450 paid suits for men, $6, $8, $10.
500 fine suits for men, $10, $12, $15.
550 fine suits for youths, $5, $7 50, $10.
600 fine suits for boys, $3 50, $5, $9.
650 fine suits for children, $3, $4 50, $6.
700 fine cassimere pants for men, $2, $3 50.
750 working pants for men, $1, $1 25, $1 50.

The great rush still continues. Crowds of buyers pouring in from all quarters with every train. 7,500 splendid custom-made overcoats for men and boys. Fur, beaver, spread and close curl beaver, melton, kersey, pilot, chinchilla, elysian, tricot diagonal, of all the stylish shades and colors, are now being slaughtered at starvation prices, now selling at the great consignment sale now in progress at 954 Fifth avenue (late St. Clair.) The money crisis is driving me into letting overcoats and other clothing go at the above ruinous prices to every one that calls.

Now is your time. Don't delay. Go nowhere else until you have called at 954 Fifth street. You will be sure to carry an overcoat or suit away with you, no matter how slim your purse.

Pants made to order at $5 and up.
Suits made to order at $18 and up.
Overcoats made to order at $18 and up.
Furnishing goods and hats at half price.
Good fits guaranteed at Tobias', Big 13 Sixth street (late St. Clair.)

LAKE GEORGE DIAMONDS.

Real Diamonds Surpassed

Ladies should see those elegant eardrops. Nothing finer. Cannot be distinguished from real diamonds. For sale at Emanuel DeRoy's only loan office, in the *Gazette* building, 153 Smithfield street. 153. No branch stores, 153.

Messrs. Appleton & Co.
will shortly publish a novel entitled "Sidonie," which was published anonymously in Paris, under the title of "Fromont Jeune et Risler Aine." This novel has attained in France a remarkable success, having been crowned by the French Academy, and reaching, at the last accounts, its twentieth edition. It has also been dramatized, and has attained upon the stage a popularity equal to that among many readers. Like many French novels, it turns upon the unfaithfulness of a wife, but the criminal incidents of the story are held up as terrible warnings. It is a picture of the consequences that follow from an incordinate love of display and luxury. "Everything repulsive," says a Paris correspondent, critiching the story, "is thrown into a shadow, and the white image of morality lights upon the foreground, a realistic but wholly unrepulsive picture."

Call Now
before the pressure of next week. It will pay you to see our goods and learn our prices for books, fancy stationery, photo albums, writing desks, chromos, pictures, bibles, and many useful articles.
S. A. CLARKE &